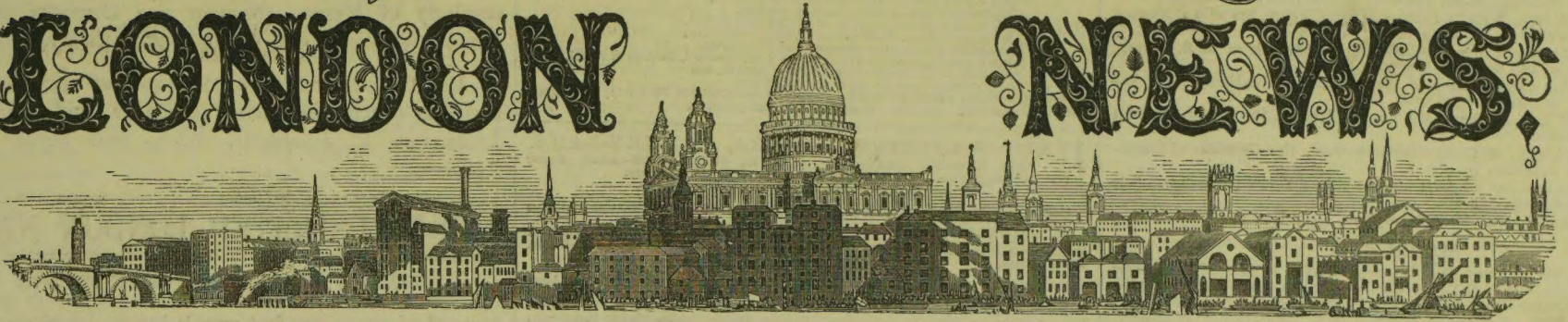


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

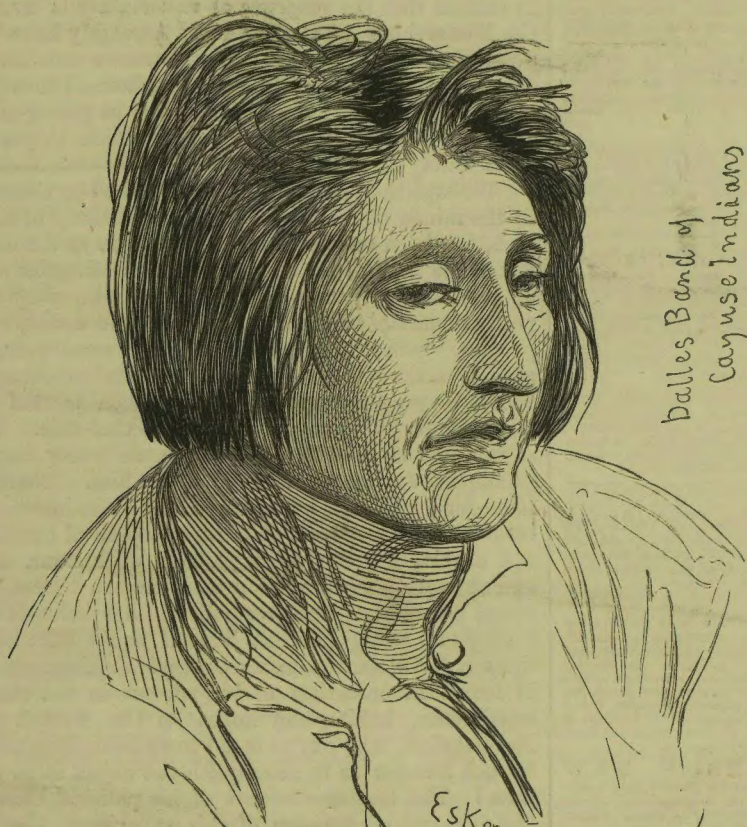


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1761.—VOL. LXII.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1873.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



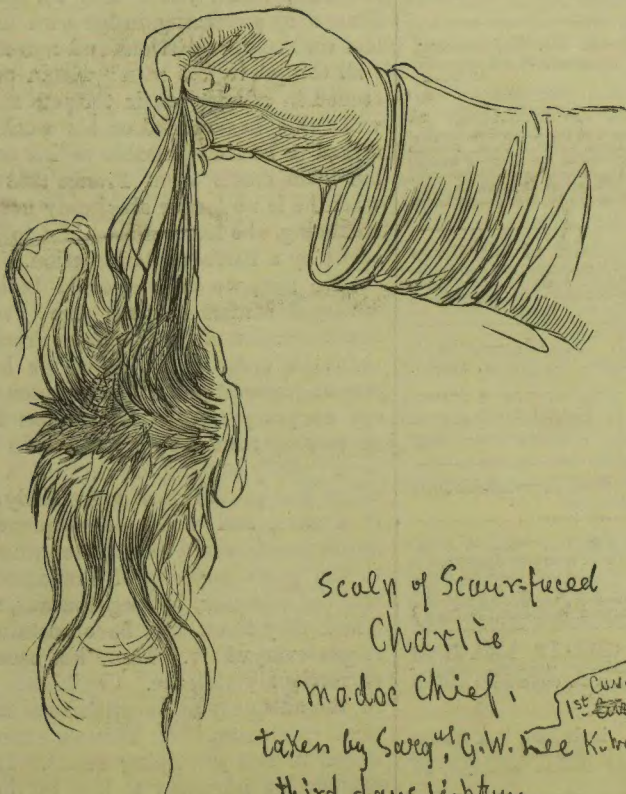
Dalles Band of  
Cayuse Indians

Eskenawah  
or "Bob"  
Dalles Indian,  
23 April, 1873.



"Main Stake"  
Wife of "Long Jim,"  
Modoc Indian

22 April, 1873.



Scalp of Scurf-faced  
Charlie  
Modoc Chief.  
Taken by Sergt G.W. Lee K. Troop,  
third days fighting.



Medicine Flag  
of the Modocs.  
Captured by K. Troop, 1st Cav.  
on the third days fighting.

Wink's skin  
and hawk's feathers  
with medicine head.  
The stick would be about  
four feet long, and is just as  
it was cut from the tree.  
It is the Indian tribes war  
banner but is supposed to  
have medicine virtues or  
magical powers against  
the enemy. The medicine  
head is white and small  
and is placed among the  
feathers. This standard  
stood on a heap of stones  
during the fighting.

W.S.  
April  
1873.

Many believe to be Scurf-faced Charlie's Scalp, but others say that  
it is either Charlie Miller's or Steamboat Frank's W.S. April, 1873.



## BIRTHS.

On the 18th ult., at Fort Frederic, Trincomalee, Ceylon, the wife of Alexander Grubb, Esq., R.A., Inspector of Warlike Stores, of a son.

On the 27th inst., at Carlton House, Upper Clapton, the wife of Edward S. Norris, of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at Point de Galle, Ceylon, the wife of E. B. Creasy, Esq., Peninsular and Oriental Company, of a son.

On the 23rd inst., at Fairlawn, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of E. W. Winton, Esq., of a son.

On the 25th inst., at Chapel-hill, near Bridgwater, the wife of Mr. John Williams, of a son.

On the 23rd inst., at Great Stanhope-street, the Countess of Lanesborough, of a daughter.

On the 22nd inst., at Randalstown, the wife of Captain Verschoyle (née Comtesse d'Assereto), of a son.

On the 21st inst., at Eccleston-square, Lady Georgiana Field, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

At Lahore, Mr. G. Hare, 22nd Regiment P.N.I., to Maria L., daughter of Colonel C. Pollard, R.E.; also, Captain J. McQueen, Commanding 5th Regiment P.I.F., to Charlotte H., daughter of Colonel C. Pollard.

At Hanwell, the Rev. C.C.B. Pownall, M.A., Vicar of Milton Ernest, Beds, to Amy E. Lythe, of Beverley, Yorkshire.

## DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., at Lisburn, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of the Very Rev. James Stannus, Dean of Ross, and the last surviving daughter of Sir Erasmus Dixon Borrowes, sixth Baronet, of Giltown, in the county of Kildare, Ireland, in her 81st year.

On the 19th inst., at his residence, Norbury Moor, near Stockport, David Shaw Clayton, Esq., aged 85 years.

On the 24th inst., Lewis John Leslie, B.A., only son of Lewis James Leslie, of Campden-hill, Kensington, and 45, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, in his 35th year.

On the 16th inst., at Rosslare, Sligo, Robert Henry St. George, Esq., J.P. for the counties of Sligo and Mayo, third son of the Rev. Richard St. George, Rector of Crossmolina, and grandson of the late Sir Robert Langrishe, Bart. of Knocktopher Abbey, in the county of Kilkenny.

On the 25th inst., at Colville House, Ealing, Catherine, widow of Lieutenant-General Thomas Lord Hartland, aged 86.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 7.

## SUNDAY, JUNE 1.

Whit Sunday.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Canon R. Gregory, M.A. (for the Dean); 3.30 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Clouston; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Farrar.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley; 7 p.m., the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

St. James's, noon, the Very Rev. G. V. Wellesley, M.A., Dean of Windsor, Lord High Almoner.

Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. Canon Nugent Wade, M.A.; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey, preacher at Gray's Inn (fourth Boyle Lecture).

Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.

French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouvier, Incumbent.

## MONDAY, JUNE 2.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 4 p.m., the Rev. Daniel Wilson, M.A., Vicar of Islington (for the Church Missionary Society).

Whit Monday. Bank Holiday.

Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.

Royal Harwich Yacht Club Regatta.

West Drayton Races: Summer meeting.

Chesterfield and Newark athletic sports.

Entomological Society, 7 p.m.

Odontological Society, 8 p.m.

Alexandra Palace, International Flower show; fireworks, 7.30 p.m.

St. James's Hall, ballad concert, 8 p.m.

London Porters' Benevolent Association, fête at the Crystal Palace.

## TUESDAY, JUNE 3.

Whit Tuesday.

Prince George Frederick of Wales born, 1865.

Moon's first quarter, 6.19 a.m.

Winchester Races.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. J. H. Parker on Roman Archaeology).

Royal Harwich Yacht Club, ocean match from Harwich to Gravesend.

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. H. Howorth on Darwinism: Substitution of Types).

Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Viscount Walden on the Birds of the Philippine Islands).

Biblical Archaeological Society, 8.30.

Alexandra Palace, Ballad Concert by Mr. J. Boosey.

## WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.

Ember Week.

Wye Races.

Commander-in-Chief's Levée at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, 1 p.m.

Royal Agricultural Society, noon.

Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.: English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Dr. J. W. Burgon on Divinity).

Royal Horticultural Society, great show, 4 p.m.

Royal Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.

Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.

Obstetric Society, 8 p.m.

Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, annual festival, Willis's Rooms, 6 p.m. (Lord Kesteven in the chair).

United Law Clerks' Society, annual dinner, Freemasons' Tavern, 6 p.m. (the Lord Chancellor in the chair).

## THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

The House of Commons to reassemble.

Croydon Races: Summer Meeting.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Light).

Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.: English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Dr. J. W. Burgon on Divinity).

Royal Horticultural Society, great show, 4 p.m.

Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Hooker on the Plants of Kilmanjaro; Mr. John Miers on the Lecythidaceae).

Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Sir John Conroy on the Dioxides of Calcium and Barium; Mr. J. B. Hannay on Iodine Monochloride; Mr. T. Wills on a New Ozone Generator).

Corporation of the Caledonian Asylum, quarterly court, at Crane-court, noon.

Royal General Theatrical Fund, annual festival, Freemasons' Tavern (the Lord Mayor in the chair).

University College Hospital, Annual Ball, at Willis's Rooms.

Alexandra Palace, Licensed Victuallers' Fête.

## FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

Royal Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.

Geologists' Association, 3 p.m.

Royal Botanic Society, 4 p.m. (Professor Burgon on the Organs of Plants).

Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.: English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics).

Philological Society, 8.15 p.m.

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Golling on Evaporation and Diffusion, 9 p.m.).

Guards' Industrial Home, Chelsea, evening concert.

## SATURDAY, JUNE 7.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. John Morley on the Historic Method).

Institute of Actuaries, anniversary, 3 p.m.

Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.

King's College Athletic Sports, at Little Bridge.

Southport Amateur Athletic Festival.

Royal School for Daughters of Officers in the Army, annual meeting at the Royal United Service Institution, 2.30 p.m. (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
May	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
21	30.088	48.3	46.6	73	10	45.0	51.3	SSW. SW.	224	.140
22	29.922	55.3	45.0	59	5	49.4	67.0	SW. WSW.	307	.087
23	29.739	55.3	46.8	74	8	47.0	64.5	SSW. WSW.	367	.000
24	30.118	52.1	35.5	55	5	43.2	62.3	W. W. NW.	130	.000
25	30.205	52.1	40.2	65	7	41.1	64.4	W. SSW.	134	.000
26	29.870	55.1	46.4	73	7	48.6	70.7	S. SW.	244	.030
27	29.820	53.5	45.8	77	5	48.1	64.5	SW. WSW. NW.	203	.053

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.067	29.920	29.711	30.083	30.251	29.948	29.792
Temperature of Air	48.3	55.3	55.3	52.1	52.1	55.1	53.5
Temperature of Evaporation	47.6	52.6	55.9	46.3	49.1	54.1	51.2
Direction of Wind	SSW.	W.	W.	NW.	WSW.	SSW.	W.

## LONDON MUSICAL FESTIVAL, ROYAL ALBERT

HALL.—Director, Mr. Henry Leslie.

Under the immediate patronage of:

His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, K.G.,

Her Royal Highness the Princess of WALES, K.G.,

His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH, K.G.,

His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, K.G.,

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE, K.G.,

Her Royal Highness the Princess MARY ADELAIDE, Duchess of TECK,

His Royal Highness the Duke of TECK, G.C.B., and

The Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR.

THREE GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCES—SATURDAY, JUNE 14; Wednesday, June 18; and Saturday, June 21. Commencing at Half-past Two.

## HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY-LANE.

THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), MAY 31, SEMIRAMIDE—Assur, Signor Agnesi; Arsace, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; and Semiramide, Mdle. Titiens.

Director of the Music and Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.

MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 2, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—Lucia, Madame Christine Nilsson.

TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 3, LUCREZIA BORGIA—Gennaro, Signor Campanini; II Duca Alfonso, Signor Medini; Maddio Orsini, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; and Lucrezia Borgia, Mdle. Titiens.

THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 5, FAUST—Faust, M. Capoul; Margherita, Madame Christine Nilsson.

Shortly will be produced, Thomas's MIGNON. Principal characters by Madame Christine Nilsson, Mdle. Carlotta Grossi, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Castelmari, and M. Capoul.

Doors open at Eight o'clock; commence at Half-past.

Dress Circle, 10s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. and 6s.; Gallery, 2s.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Nights of THE WICKED WORLD and HIS OWN ENEMY. Morning Performance—THIS DAY, SATURDAY (last time), THE OVERLAND ROUTE. SATURDAY NEXT (last time), THE WICKED WORLD. On SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 14 (by desire), THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Every Evening, at 8.15, an Original Poetic and Romantic Drama, by W. G. Wells, entitled EUGENE ARAM—Messrs. Henry Irving, W. H. Stephens, E. F. Edgar, F. W. Irish, &c.; and Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven and H. Cuthbert. Music composed by Mr. R. Stoppel. Preceded, at 7.30, by WHO SPEAKS FIRST—Messrs. C. Warner, Mr. R. Markby, Miss G. Pannecott, &c. Concluding with DADDLETON'S DIFFICULTIES—Mr. George Belmore, Mrs. Eggar, &c. Free list suspended.

OPERA COMIQUE, Strand.—Every Evening at Eight; Doors open at 7.30. A New Farce, JUST ONE WORD; after which the New Opera Bouffe entitled THE WONDERFUL DUCK. Music by Emile Jonas; English adaptation by Charles Lamb Kenney. New Scenery, Costumes, and Properties. Tickets at all Music-sellers', and Box-office from 11.15.

CHARING-CROSS THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, a new and original Comedy, entitled TIMES TRIUMPH, by Henry J. Byron. Characters by Messrs. Beveridge, Temple, Carter, Robson, Graham, Beaumont, Fortune, and Richard Younger; Messdames Alice Ingram, Elsie Pearce, F. Robson, and Mrs. Richard Younger. To commence with SOMEBODY ELSE—Miss Kathleen Irwin.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—WHIT MONDAY, at Eight o'clock.—GRAND OPERA CONCERT.—Mdle. Titiens, Mdme. Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Campanini, Signor Agnesi, and Signor Borella. At the Pianoforte, Mr. F. H. Cowen. Organist, Dr. Stainer. Royal Albert Hall Choral Society. Conductor, Mr. Barnby. Boxes, £3 2s., £2 10s., and £1 10s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d. and 6s.; Balcony, 3s. Five thousand admissions at One Shilling. Tickets at Novello's, 1, Berners-street; and 35, Foultry; the usual Agents', and at the Royal Albert Hall.

## WHITSUN HOLIDAYS AND NATIONAL BANK HOLIDAY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give SPECIAL DAY PERFORMANCES, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WHIT MONDAY AFTERNOON, at Three; WHIT TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at Three; WHIT WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at Three, in addition to the regular performances Every Night, at Eight. The whole strength of the Company will appear at every performance, both day and evening. Doors open for the Day Performances, 2.30; Evening Performances, at Seven o'clock.

## WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give DAY PERFORMANCES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS at Three, when the same Programme will be given as at the Evening Entertainment. Gallery, 1s.; Raised Area, 2s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Seats, 5s.; Private Boxes (the most luxurious in London), from £1 11s. 6d. to £3 12s. 6d.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will celebrate their EIGHTH ANNUAL WHITSUN HOLIDAY FESTIVAL at the ST. JAMES'S HALL. Special Day Performances will be given on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS at Three, and EVERY NIGHT at Eight. The Holiday Programme will contain all the newest and most Popular Morceaux introduced by this company. The new and splendid tenors, Mr. Henry (of the Grand Opera, Paris), Mr. Walter H. Collinson, and Mr. Frank Leslie (principal tenor of Bryant's Minstrels, N.Y.), all of whom have been recently engaged, will sing at every performance, in addition to the old and esteemed favourites.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, MILDRED'S WELL, OUR GARDEN PARTY, and VERY CATCHING.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight. Every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. Twice on Whit Monday, at Three and Eight.

WESTBOURNE HALL, Bayswater.—HAMILTON'S NEW OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA (Charing-cross to Calcutta). Via Paris, Mont Cenis, Brindisi, and Suez Canal. Every Evening at Eight; Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, Three and Eight. Last week but two.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS (from Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A.) will give a CONCERT at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on WHIT MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 2, at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 5s.; Second Seats, 2s. 6d.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Hall, at the Hanover-square Rooms; and at the usual Music-sellers' and Libraries.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS (from Fisk University, U.S.A.) will give a CONCERT at the ST. JAMES'S (GREAT) HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 6, commencing at Eight o'clock. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Austin, at St. James's Hall; and at the usual Music-sellers' and Libraries.

AUER.—This eminent Violinist, from St. Petersburg, and M. DUVERNOY (third time), are engaged, TUESDAY, JUNE 10, at the FIFTH MUSICAL UNION.

MDLE. LE BRUN'S MATINEE MUSICALE, at DUDLEY HOUSE, Park-lane (by the kind permission of the Earl and Countess of Dudley), TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1873, at Three o'clock. Mdle. Gelminia Valdi, Madame Martorelli Garcia, Signor Gardoni, Signor Gustave Garcia. Violin, Herr Ludwig Strauss; Violoncello, Herr Dautert; Pianoforte, Mdle. Le Brun. Conductors, Prince Tomaszewski, Signor Aloisio. Tickets, One Guinea each, to be obtained of Mdle. Le Brun, 47, Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square, W.; principal Music-sellers; and Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street.

UNDER the IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE of her Grace the Duchess of WELLINGTON.—MR. OBERTHUR'S MATINEE MUSICALE, on TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 4, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Programmes and Tickets, 10s. 6d. and 7s. each, at Chappell's, Lonsdale's, Schott and Co., and of Mr. Oberthur, 14, Talbot-road, Westbourne Park, W.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL.—OPENS THIS DAY (SATURDAY). Admission, Half a Crown. On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, One Shilling.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Reserved Numbered Seats, at Ten Shillings and Five Shillings, may be engaged at the Ticket-Office, Bedford-street, Islington.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL.—LEAPING on MONDAY, and every other day of the week.

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL.—EDWARD SAMUELSON, Esq., Mayor.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS.—Notice is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION will OPEN on MONDAY, SEPT. 1, and CLOSE on SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1873. Days for Receiving Pictures, Wednesday, Aug. 6, to Wednesday, Aug. 13, both inclusive. For Rules and Regulations apply to JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Hon. Sec.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," Christian Martyrs, "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON EXHIBITION, including "A Storm on the Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert," and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at the BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Five. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

## FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 7.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 45	6 10	6 30	6 55	7 22	7 52	8 25
9 10	9 30	9 50	10 15	10 40	11 10	11 45

## THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be obtained regularly of Messrs. Dillinger and Conraths, No. 2, Lenaugasse, Josefstadt, Vienna, and of their agents.

Die ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS ist regelmässig zu beziehen durch die Herrn Dillinger und Conraths, Lenaugasse 2, Josefstadt, Wien, und durch deren Agenten.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1873.

Since the issue of our last week's impression the political state of France has undergone a momentous change. The Right Centre of the Versailles Assembly has achieved its immediate purpose. M. Thiers is no longer President of the Republic. Marshal MacMahon has been elected to that post. There will be no need that we should detail the several steps by which this consummation has been reached, as by this time every intelligent Englishman will have become fully conversant with them. It suffices that the suspense of uncertainty is over, that the Monarchists of the National Assembly have gained possession of the entire administrative machinery of France, and that they are legally authorised to wield all the official authority connected with it in giving practical effect to the domestic policy with which they have so passionately identified themselves.

Perhaps the uppermost feeling evoked by these events in the minds of foreigners, and particularly of Englishmen, has been one of mournful surprise at the evidence which the facts of the case supply of the singular absence of personal and patriotic gratitude displayed by French political parties towards M. Thiers. No doubt, with all peoples, "political gratitude," for the most part, "consists in a lively expectation of benefits to come." M. Thiers, however, might well have been treated by his fellow-countrymen as an exception to that rule. We say so with the more emphasis because on many important principles we wholly differed from him. There is no room for doubt that he has been the main instrument in recovering France from the lowest depths of humiliation, and in restoring her to a position of honour, dignity, and strength, in her relation to European States, and of order, tranquillity, and prosperity in her domestic affairs. Perhaps no living man but himself could have achieved this wonderful transformation and revival. Unquestionably, he found the materials of his success in the character, intelligence, habits, and hopes of the French people. Nevertheless, who but he could have used those materials in such manner as to accomplish the object in so short a time? The immense extent of his political knowledge, the variety and breadth of his experience, the almost irresistible force of his eloquence, the unerring insight which he had into the ways and motives of men and parties, contributed largely to the triumph he has gained over and for the country to which he is devotedly attached. These qualifications, however, would not of themselves have enabled him to do what he has done since the close of the late war. The mainspring of the influence which he exerted over France consisted in his hope for her, which was irrepressible, and his self-restraint, which never lost its power. He governed France by governing, in her own interest, his own likes and dislikes, his passions and resentments. By becoming "all things to all men" within certain limits, he succeeded in calming their tempers and in swaying their will. He has carried on his work until he himself has ceased to be indispensable to his country, and it reflects but little credit upon France that at the very moment when he is no longer absolutely necessary to her political wellbeing, she has suffered him to be summarily turned adrift by a Parliamentary faction.

No fact, we believe, could better illustrate the advantages conferred upon the French people by the administration of M. Thiers, as President of the Republic, than the order and respect for law which, in spite of serious provocation, and in presence of grave dangers, are as yet preserved throughout France, both among urban and rural populations. To have been prevented from quietly settling down into a form of government which had proved itself to be fairly adapted to the needs of France, and which, consequently, had secured her acquiescence, could hardly be otherwise than irritating to the great majority of Frenchmen. They have done nothing, however, by illegal means, to set right the wrong which they know they have sustained. Profound quiet reigns everywhere. There has been no symptom of insurrectionary violence. Confidence appears to be placed in the adequacy of constitutional means to redress political grievances. M. Thiers's example must have conduced to this gratifying result. He never strained the prerogative intrusted to him by the National Assembly. He gave no countenance to a coup-d'état, even when the public voice somewhat impatiently demanded it. He has exemplified in his own career both the force and the meekness of Parliamentary government, and he seems to have written on the minds of his fellow-citizens, and of those of them especially who have been usually foremost to snatch up arms for liberty, that it is always impolitic to act upon the advice tendered by Bassanio to Portia—



Wrest once the law to your authority ;  
To do a great right—do a little wrong.

The new Government disavows the purpose generally attributed to it—that of substituting a Monarchy for a Republic. Probably it will not itself venture upon any overt proposals for such a change. But it seems quite certain that its main motive for upsetting M. Thiers was to prevent the provisional Republic from becoming consolidated into a definitive Republic. The members of the Right Centre were scared by the late elections out of their self-possession. They determined, at all hazards, to take back the trust which they had reposed in the late President, and to commit it to what for their purposes were deemed safer hands. They have already begun to appoint new prefects in the place of those Republican prefects whom they have thought it convenient to dismiss. Their plan is understood to involve such a manipulation of official authorities as may lead to the election of a Constitutional Assembly predominately imbued with the monarchical sentiment. Whether they will have time to do this before they are riven asunder by internal dissensions, and, if so, whether they will succeed in obtaining that influence over the electoral body which will be required for the ultimate purpose they had in view, is a matter of considerable doubt. They may do much without transgressing the actual limits of legality ; but it remains to be seen whether they can do enough to turn in their own favour the scale of moral judgment, which is now against them. They have put their hands to an enterprise scarcely less dangerous than difficult, and in doing so they have been utterly reckless both of their own political reputation and of the heavy obligations under which M. Thiers has laid his country. Their turn will now come for the remorseless criticism of their political adversaries. The factitious and temporary union which binds the three sections of which their party is made up will be tried by the severest political pressure. It remains to be seen whether they have intellectual and moral strength enough to drag the French people to a conclusion which they do not care to reach ; or whether, when that nation succeeds to the disposal of its own affairs, they will not be dismissed with ignominy from the exalted position into which they have contrived to scramble.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Balmoral Castle. On her Majesty's birthday the choir of Crathie church assembled at the castle, at half-past nine o'clock in the morning, and sang. The guard of honour of the 78th Highlanders, stationed at Balmoral, fired a feu-de-joie, and gifts were presented by the Queen in person to the poor of the district. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, drove to Alt na Guithasach. The Very Rev. Principal Caird, of the University of Glasgow, arrived at the castle. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Crathie church. Principal Caird officiated. Dr. Caird dined with her Majesty. On Monday evening the Queen gave a ball to the tenantry, servants, and gillies upon the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates, in celebration of her Majesty's birthday. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, was present. Her Majesty and the members of the Royal family have during the week driven to Birkhall, Braemar, Comdavan, and Loch Callater. The Rev. Dr. Taylor has dined with the Queen. The Marquis of Ripon has arrived at Balmoral as Minister in attendance upon her Majesty. The Queen has recently ordered to be transmitted to Brisbane, Queensland, six splendid red deer, selected from the great herd in Windsor Park.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held on Monday, at St. James's Palace, by the Duke of Edinburgh, on behalf of her Majesty. The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by his gentlemen in waiting and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the palace from Clarence House at two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of state and the Royal household. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and Prince Suleiman were present at the Court. The usual state ceremonial was observed. Various presentations in the diplomatic circle took place, and in the general circle 300 presentations were made.

#### THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The Queen attained her fifty-fourth year on Saturday last, on which day the auspicious event was formally celebrated. The bells of St. Martin-in-the-Fields were rung, Royal salutes were fired from the Tower and from St. James's Park ; the annual parade of the Foot Guards took place at the Horse Guards, under the inspection of the Duke of Cambridge, at which were present the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, witnessed the ceremony from the windows of the Horse Guards. The illuminations were general among the clubs and various public buildings and the establishments of the Royal tradespeople. Banquets were given by the Lord Steward of the Household, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Premier, the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Kimberley, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Attorney-General, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Abercorn, and the Gentlemen-at-Arms. Countess Granville and Mrs. Gladstone held receptions after the Ministerial banquets, at which the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur were present. At Windsor the day was celebrated with the customary rejoicings. The usual review of troops and the firing of feux-de-joie took place at the several garrisons and camps in England, and in the dockyards a general holiday was observed. By the Queen's command, numerous promotions in and appointments to the Order of the Bath and the Star of India have been made in celebration of her Majesty's birthday.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales was present on Wednesday week at a ball given by the Austrian nobility, at the Grand Hotel, Vienna, in honour of his Royal Highness. The Prince left Vienna on the following day for Darmstadt, where he passed a

day with Princess Louis of Hesse, and left on Saturday last for Paris, where his Royal Highness arrived on Sunday night. The Prince arrived at Dover on Tuesday, in the special steamer Maid of Kent, Captain Pittock. His Royal Highness was received upon landing by a distinguished company, and a guard of honour, under the command of Prince Arthur, was in attendance. The Prince travelled in a state saloon attached to the ordinary mail train upon the South-Eastern railway to London. The Princess of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh met his Royal Highness at Charing-cross. On Wednesday the Prince, with the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur, went to the Derby. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, with the Princess, went to the St. James's Theatre.

The Princess of Wales witnessed the meeting of the Four-in-Hand Club in Hyde Park on Saturday last. The Princess of Wurtemberg, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Teck visited the Princess at Marlborough House. On Sunday the Princess and Prince Arthur went to Windsor and had luncheon with Prince and Princess Christian at Frogmore. The Princess attended Divine service in St. George's Chapel and afterwards returned to London. Her Royal Highness has paid frequent visits to the Duchess of Inverness at Kensington Palace. The Princess was present at the concert given by the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society in aid of the funds of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided at the thirty-fourth anniversary of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society.

Prince Arthur was present at Dover on Tuesday at the review of the Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles, of which his Royal Highness is honorary Colonel.

Princess Mary of Mecklenburg has arrived in town from the Continent. The Duke of Teck went to Calais and escorted the Princess across the Channel to London.

Princess Felix Salm-Salm has arrived from Bonn on the Rhine.

Entertainments have been given during the week by the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Manchester, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, the Marquis of Headfort, Countess Percy, the Earl and Countess of Tankerville, Earl and Countess Amherst, the Earl and Countess of Carysfort, the Earl of Wilton, Earl and Countess Stanhope, the Earl and Countess of Duncie, Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth, Lord and Lady Abercrombie, Lord and Lady Wharfedale, Lady Molesworth, Lady de Saumarez, Lord and Lady Cairns, Field Marshal Sir William and Lady Gomm, and Mr. and Mrs. Washington Hibbert.

#### THE CHURCH.

##### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bird, John, to be Rector of Walton-le-Wolds, Leicestershire.  
Blake, Robert ; Rector of Staple, near Wingham, Kent.  
Brooker, S. B. ; Rector of North Piddie, Worcester.  
Cantor, W. ; Rector of Beckenham, Kent.  
Francis, A. E. ; Perpetual Curate of Barton-upon-Irwell, Lancashire.  
Goodwin, I. ; Rector of All Souls, Manchester.  
Handcock, Richard G. ; Rector of St. Nicholas's, Droitwich.  
Packe, W. J. ; Vicar of Feering, Essex.  
Roe, John ; Incumbent of Gipping and Sheldall, Suffolk.  
Tearle, F. ; Vicar of Gazeley, Rural Dean of Clare, Suffolk.  
Woollam, Henry, Curate of St. Mary's, Whitby ; Vicar of Glaisdale.

The London fund towards the restoration of Exeter Cathedral amounts to about £1200, and it is proposed to close that, as also the Oxford fund. Over £4000 is still required.

At a meeting of the governors of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, on Saturday last, among ninety unsuccessful candidates the governors distributed £740. The sum of £335 was also given for the education or placing out in life of nineteen sons and daughters of clergymen.

Last Saturday the foundation-stone of a church was laid at Rishton, near Blackburn, by Mr. F. W. Grafton, of Lancaster. The building will be in the Gothic style of architecture, will accommodate 600 persons, and the cost is estimated at upwards of £5000. Towards this sum £3000 has been raised, including a gift of £1200 from Mr. Grafton.

On Tuesday the Bishop of London consecrated a new chancel to St. Mary's, Crown-street, Soho, a building which has had an eventful history, having been originally a Greek church, then a Dissenting chapel, and now having been bought by Canon Wade, the Rector of St. Anne's, for its present purpose (mainly by the assistance of Mr. J. C. Sharpe, of the firm of Gosling and Sharpe), as it was going to be turned into dancing-rooms.

The seventeenth session of the Old Testament Company came to an end on Friday, the 23rd inst. The first revision of the Psalms was carried as far as the end of Psalm xxx.—The New Testament Company of Revisers assembled on Tuesday, for their thirteenth session, in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided. The company proceeded with the revision of the tenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles.

On Tuesday the Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair, at a meeting in the library of Lambeth Palace, in aid of the funds of St. Columba's College, Ireland. The Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishops of Peterborough and Lincoln, and Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., were amongst the speakers. On the same day the Primate presided at the fifty-fifth annual general meeting of the Society for Promoting the Enlargement of Churches and Chapels. The receipts during the year were £12,093, and £11,265 had been granted towards the building of 33 new churches, the rebuilding and enlargement of 27 churches, and repairing and improving 88 churches.

#### THE UNIVERSITIES.

The examiners for the Abbott Scholarship at Oxford recommend Mr. Eden, of Oriel College. Mr. Simpson, of Brasenose College, distinguished himself in the mathematical part of the examination.

Messrs. W. Collett Sanders and G. A. Wright have been elected to the exhibitions offered by the Grocers' Company for unattached students at Oxford.

The Rev. Benjamin Hall Kennedy, D.D., Regius Professor of Greek, has been appointed Lady Margaret preacher at Cambridge for the year ensuing.

The Chancellor's gold medal for English poetry at Cambridge has been adjudged to W. S. Bontflower, Gonville and Caius College, the subject being "The National Thanksgiving in St. Paul's for the Recovery of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

The competition for the splendid challenge cup given by the Prince of Wales, to be shot for annually by members of the Cambridge University corps has this year resulted in favour of Captain Humphrey.

## The Extra Supplement.

### "UNA SEGUIDILLA GITANESCA."

In our Number for April 12 last we reviewed at some length the splendid and nearly complete collection of the works of the late John Phillip, R.A., which forms one of the principal attractions of this year's International Exhibition at South Kensington. General remarks will therefore not be necessary in connection with our Engraving of the present example. It will suffice to say that this picture (lent by Mr. A. Collicie) was painted in 1856, the year of the artist's second visit to Spain, when he was thirty-nine years of age ; and we here see indications of that softer, broader mode of treatment, and that increased freedom of handling, which date from this second residence in Spain. On and after Phillip's first visit to that country, in 1851, the favourite subject of his pencil, as countless studies in this collection show, was the rich, piquant beauty of the Spanish women, whether of pure Iberian breed or of the gipsy race, so strangely isolated to this day, whose origin, centuries ago, is referred to Morocco and the far East, and whose still more sun-bronzed complexions, still greater vivacity, and picturesque costumes leave nothing for a colourist to desire. It is true that a well-known traveller has declared that the beauty of Spanish women is a myth ; that their *petits nez retroussés* and general type are ignoble ; that they invariably have a cast in the eyes, if they do not positively squint ; and that they are all old crones at thirty. The traveller alluded to was, however, a lady, and women are not the safest authorities as to the kind of feminine charms likely to prove most fascinating to the other sex. One can readily understand that the often amazingly long and dense black lashes which screen the "black-beaded eyes" of the races of the sunny south, with their flashing movement and strong cast-shadows might convey to a prejudiced or jealous English observer the impression of something so peculiar as to be only comparable to a squint. But to a painter how different would be the impression ! For our part, we are content to believe in the wealth of beauty of which Phillip gave so many versions. The wicked gipsy singing the "little Gitano ditty" or dance-song, which gives the title to this picture, is, we take it, an average sample of her class. And, without listening to her siren strains and the sprightly jangle of her guitar accompaniment, we confess to be not insensible to the witchery of her saucy abandonment, the coquetry of her expression and attitude, the fire of her lustrous, laughing eyes, and the picturesqueness of her gorgeous costume and her dishevelled locks set off by the inevitable roses.

Mr. Brierly's picture, "Discovery of the Straits of Magellan in 1520"—an Engraving of which formed the Extra Supplement last week—is in the Exhibition of the Old Water-Colour Society. It is the property of Sir James Anderson.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual conversazione of the National Temperance League was held, on Monday evening, at the City Terminus Hotel, and attracted a large number of supporters.

Alderman Sir James Duke, Bart., died, on Wednesday morning, at his residence, Loughton Lodge, near Lewes, after a short illness, in the eighty-second year of his age.

The London School Board has adopted a report from the school management committee respecting the fitting up of board schools. It provides, *inter alia*, for a supply of desks for 50,000 children, to be made during the next six months.

On Wednesday night the Pure Literature Society gave a conversazione at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. Short addresses were delivered by his Lordship, Mr. Macgregor, and others.

The members of the Civil Service Athletic Club have presented Mr. W. Morse, of the War Office, with a handsome silver tea and coffee service and salver, in recognition of seven years' service as secretary to the club.

At a meeting held at the house of Earl Fortescue in Hill-street, the claims of the County College at Cambridge were fully recognised, and the want of an organised system of middle-class education was pointed out.

Seven persons lost their lives at a fire which broke out, early on Tuesday morning, on the premises of Mr. Sparrow, jobmaster in Grosvenor-mews, Berkeley-square. Several persons were injured by jumping from the windows, as well as by the flames.

An interesting addition to the International Exhibition has been opened in the Indian Court. The majority of the objects have been sent by the Indian Government, and comprise some fine specimens of native workmanship.

On Tuesday the anniversary festival of the friends of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum took place at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street—Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., in the chair. The secretary announced subscriptions amounting to £1252, the chairman contributing £200.

Dean Stanley presided on Saturday last at the anniversary of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, which was held in the Freemasons' Tavern, and very eloquently put forward the claims of artists to public and national recognition. Subscriptions amounting to more than £600 were announced.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan district last week was 104,578, of whom 34,550 were in workhouses and 70,028 received outdoor relief. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 694, of whom 464 were men, 184 women, and 46 children under sixteen.

Mr. Gladstone took the chair at the Literary Fund dinner, on Wednesday, and made an eloquent appeal to the liberality of his hearers, who responded with subscriptions amounting nearly to a £1000. The Dean of Westminster Lord Houghton, Lord Stanhope (president of the institution), the Hon. J. L. Motley, and others also contributed to the oratory.

The anniversary festival of the friends of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum was held on Wednesday evening, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P. At the close of a very agreeable evening, and after stirring appeals to the sympathies of the audience, subscriptions amounting to £1250 were announced.

The Crèche Infirmary Bazaar, under the patronage of Princess Christian, the Baronesses L. and M. Rothschild, and the Earl of Shaftesbury, was opened at the Crèche premises, in Stepney-causeway, on Monday, by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gurney. It was largely attended by distinguished visitors, and many of the most costly articles were sold.

A composite deputation, representing various districts of the metropolis, has been introduced to the Marquis of Ripon by Mr. R. R. Torrens, M.P. Its object was to advocate the opening of public museums and galleries on Sunday. His Lordship declined to give an opinion on the question, as it would come before the House during the present Session.



SKETCHES IN SPAIN.



DESERTERS FROM THE 2ND REGIMENT, PRISONERS IN THE ALHAMBRA.



REPUBLICAN SOLDIERS LEAVING TARRAGONA TO ATTACK THE CARLISTS.



THE DUTCH WAR IN SUMATRA.



BOMBARDMENT OF ACHEEN BY THE DUTCH FLEET.



MALAY SOLDIERS UNDER THE DUTCH AT SUMATRA.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, May 29.

The government of M. Thiers is at an end, and we are living—for the present tranquilly enough—under the régime of Marshal MacMahon. The events which have led to this result may be thus briefly recapitulated. On Friday last the debate upon the interpellation noticed in my previous letter commenced, the Duc de Broglie, who rose to address the Assembly in its favour, proclaiming the necessity of a stronger Cabinet than the one then existing, and the absolute urgency of repressing the symptoms of Radicalism springing up on all sides. This speech provoked a witheringly sarcastic reply on behalf of the Government from M. Dufaure, who, with great irony, ran through the measures taken by M. Thiers against the Radicals, and asked if they could be regarded as acts of friendship and conciliation towards that party. He insisted that himself and his colleagues were animated simply with the spirit of order, and therefore sought to constitute the Republic upon a definite basis, adding that, should the Assembly decline to fall in with these views, the Government would not guarantee the maintenance of public tranquillity. This speech plainly showed the intention of M. Thiers to stand by his Cabinet to the last, and was followed by a demand on behalf of the President for leave to address the House, such permission being necessitated by the law on the subject due to the Commission of Thirty. This permission having been obtained, an adjournment till the next day followed.

The interval was passed in a somewhat tranquil manner, all interest being centred on that which was to come; but when, at half-past nine o'clock, M. Thiers ascended the tribune, it was easy to see that the Assembly had worked itself up into a state of fever heat. The speech of the President was far too lengthy for insertion here, though its leading points may be summarised pretty much as follows. He began by stating that the interpellation was a personal attack upon himself, but that he would explain his conduct to the country, devotion to which was the cause of his acceptance of office at a period when the internal state of France was appalling. The difficulty of dealing with conflicting elements had led to his being accused of a double-faced policy; but this charge he indignantly repudiated. The Monarchists might be a majority in the Assembly, but they were not so in the country; and their rule, or that of any other Government than a consolidated Republic, was impossible. Unless this was established the end would be ruin—in the shape of a Dictatorship. Loud cheers from the Left followed the conclusion of this speech, and the Assembly then adjourned till two o'clock. On their reassembling, after a speech from M. Casimir Perier, an order of the day emanating from the Right, and stating that the existing Cabinet failed to offer sufficient guarantees for Conservative interests, was presented by M. Ernoul, and carried by 360 votes against 344, showing the Government to be in a minority of 16. The inevitable scene of uproar and agitation followed this vote, and then M. Baragou moved that a third sitting should take place at eight in the evening. This was agreed upon amidst a positive tumult on the part of the Left, and the Assembly once more broke up. At eight o'clock M. Dufaure came forward to announce that the Cabinet had resigned, and that the President had accepted their resignations. The Minister of Justice then delivered to M. Buffet a letter from M. Thiers, in which the latter placed in the hands of the Assembly the power he had been intrusted with by that body, adding that, until his successor was named, the existing Government would continue to fulfil its duties. After an interval indecorously short, a proposition, emanating from General Changarnier and the Duc de Broglie, proposing the immediate voting for a successor to the presidency, was brought forward. Of course, a fresh tumult followed this, and the Left brought forward a counter resolution to the effect that the Assembly declined to accept the resignation. This, however, was rejected on a vote being taken, and the resignation formally accepted. More animated discussion ensued, but the Right were evidently red hot to their work, and decided that the election should take place immediately. The candidate of the triumphant party was at once announced in the shape of Marshal MacMahon, whom 390 voices at once transformed into the President of the French Republic. Waited upon by a deputation, he, after the usual amount of decorous resistance, accepted office, under the same conditions and restrictions as those enjoined upon his predecessor.

Strange to say, the change of Government was received without any manifestations whatsoever outside the Assembly, and Paris displayed nothing worth noticing in the way of agitation. In his message to the Assembly the new President states his intention of following in the footsteps of M. Thiers, and maintaining a strictly Conservative policy. But he also iterated his resolve to fulfill the wishes of this body in all things, plainly acknowledging that it was from its members and not from the country at large that he derived his powers. Such remarks were received in silence by the Left, to which party it is plain the new ruler is by no means favourably disposed. This indication of his policy has not been without its effects upon the country at large, purely Republican préfets, maires, and other officials having resigned in large numbers since its enunciation. The Cabinet he has formed—consisting of the Duc de Broglie (Foreign Affairs), M. Beulé (Interior), M. Magne (Finance), M. Ernoul (Justice), M. Batbie (Public Instruction), M. Deseilligny (Public Works), and M. de la Boullerie (Commerce)—contains strong Bonapartist elements, which seem to promise future complications.

As to the ex-President, he has accepted the change of position with an equanimity which it is impossible to forbear admiring. He has quitted the Elysée to instal himself in a suite of apartments on the Boulevard Malesherbes, and has resumed his seat in the Assembly as a private member, with the lead of the Left Centre. On his making his first appearance in that capacity on Tuesday, he was warmly cheered by his partisans.

The prevailing feeling caused by all these changes may be very briefly summed up: it is utter stupefaction at the total absence of disturbance. The calm may be deceitful, but it has certainly astounded everyone by its duration.

## ITALY.

The Empress of Russia and the Archduchess Maria, with their suite, arrived at Rome from Sorrento on Monday. They were met at the railway station by the King, the Heir Apparent (Prince Humbert), Princess Margherita, the members of the Cabinet, the Presidents of both Houses, the Russian Ambassador, the Corps Diplomatique, and a host of military officers and civilians. The Empress and the Archduchess drove into the city in the same carriage with the King and Princess Margherita. The Empress and the Archduchess Maria had an interview with the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli on Wednesday.

By the large majority of 196 to 46 votes, the Chamber of Deputies has adopted entire the Religious Corporations Bill.

Alessandro Manzoni, poet and novelist, has died, at Milan, at the ripe age of eighty-nine.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Sunday week, being the Austrian Derby Day, was a great fête in Vienna, and vast crowds filled the Freudenau in the Prater, where the races are run. There was magnificent weather, and the green lawn and park skirting the racecourse contrasted pleasingly with the variety and rich colour of the ladies' dresses. Indeed, the whole scene irresistibly reminded one of Longchamps in the palmy days of the Second Empire. The Emperor and Empress and Crown Prince of Germany were present; but the Prince of Wales, having attended Divine service in the morning, spent the afternoon with Archduke Rainer. The so-called Austrian Derby, a prize of 6000 fl., was gained by Buccaneer, belonging to Prince Nicholas Esterhazy. The Prince of Wales accompanied Prince Arthur to the railway station in the evening, and afterwards dined with the Emperor at the Hof-Burg. Late the same night the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia and their son left Vienna for Berlin, being accompanied to the railway station by the Imperial Prince Rudolph of Austria. The Emperor gave a farewell dinner on Wednesday to the Prince of Wales. The Prince and his suite left Vienna for Darmstadt on Thursday afternoon. At his own request the Prince's departure was of a private and unofficial character. The King of the Belgians arrived at Vienna on Friday night, and was met by the Emperor of Austria and the members of the Imperial family at the railway station. His Majesty was present at a soirée given on Sunday by Count Andrassy. The Duke of Montpensier with his wife and daughter arrived at Vienna on Sunday.

## GERMANY.

At Berlin Queen Victoria's birthday was honoured by a grand dinner at the Imperial Palace, and on the following day Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador, gave a banquet in honour of the event. All the Ministers were invited, and they all attended, except Prince Bismarck, who is unwell.

The Imperial Chancellor has issued a decree announcing that, in accordance with a decision of the Federal Council, the congregations of the Redemptorists, Lazarists, the Priests of the Holy Ghost, and the Society of the Sacred Heart are considered to be affiliated branches of the Jesuits, and are to dissolve their establishments within six months.

## GREECE.

John Delmanni, the Ministerial candidate, has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 8 votes.

## RUSSIA.

The Shah of Persia left Moscow on Wednesday week and arrived at St. Petersburg the next day. The Czar and all the Princes of the Imperial family welcomed the Shah at the station, and the meeting of the two Sovereigns was of a very cordial nature. A grand review has been given at St. Petersburg in honour of the Shah. It is announced from Berlin that the Shah would leave St. Petersburg on Thursday, and arrive in the Prussian capital on Saturday (to-day). He will be received by the Emperor William at the railway station.

## AMERICA.

At the conference held at Atlanta of the Governors and other officials representing thirteen States of the Union it has been determined to memorialise Congress to grant a subsidy for the purpose of improving the water communication between the Western States and the Atlantic.

President Grant has issued a proclamation calling upon all persons resisting the Kellogg Government in Louisiana to disperse within twenty days.

In reference to the recent violation of the Mexican frontier by United States troops, the Mexican Government has been informed that the Cabinet of Washington approves the conduct of its officer, General Mackenzie.

A terrible tornado is reported to have occurred in Iowa. Houses and barns were rent to fragments, and cattle and people whirled into the air. Many persons were killed.

## CANADA.

A telegram from Ottawa announces that the Legislature of Prince Edward Island has accepted the terms of union with the Dominion.

## INDIA.

A telegram from Bombay reports the suspension of all works in the Punjab and Moulton Railways that would commit the Indian Government to the narrow-gauge system. Before proceeding further, the subject is to be thoroughly discussed in the Council.

The Theatre Royal, Valetta, Malta, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night.

The historian Friedrich von Raumer celebrated, on the 14th inst., his ninety-third birthday.

From 8000 to 10,000 slaves have been liberated in Cuba, agreeably to the decree of the Cortes.

A fearful boiler explosion has occurred at the town of Mons, in Belgium, by which fourteen persons have been killed.

Two great fires occurred, on Wednesday, in Stamboul, one of the conflagrations resulting in the destruction of 300 houses.

A reduction in the tariff for the dispatch of messages by the Atlantic cable will take place from June 1. The new rate will be four shillings per word.

The Madras-Penang section of the Eastern Extension Company's line has been repaired, thus re-establishing direct telegraphic communication with the Straits Settlements, China, Java, and Australia.

German newspapers announce that the dictionary of the German language in course of compilation by the Brothers Grimm will contain more words than any other publication on record. It has already reached the number of about 150,000, and by the time it is complete it will comprise at least 500,000.

By a special telegram from Rome we learn that the Italian Court, charged with the investigation of the alleged assault on Mr. Vansittart, at the doors of the Jesu Church, has found that there was provocation on the side of the persons attacked, but, as the assailant had taken the law into his own hands, he was fined 15*l.* for the offence.

The Jersey States, after three days' discussion, have passed a special Act for winding up the Mercantile Union Bank, which suspended payment in February, with liabilities exceeding £300,000.—On Tuesday the States considered a bill for granting permission to hold a lottery to aid the shareholders of the Mercantile Bank in meeting their liabilities. After an animated debate the bill was carried by 20 to 8. The President entered his protest, and refused to allow the nomination of a committee for arranging the details.

Investigations by the Board of Trade into charges which have been brought against the executive of the Art-Union of Great Britain at Manchester have been met by such admissions on the part of the secretary, Mr. J. J. Law, as are considered by the legal representatives of complaining persons to render further evidence unnecessary. The Commissioners will, therefore, report on the facts before them.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

## EPSOM RACES.

A more pleasant day, as regards weather, than Wednesday last cannot be imagined; still, the morning was dull and cloudy, which apparently had the effect of lessening the attendance at Epsom, for the crowd on the hill seemed scarcely so large as usual, though the people in the ring and stands were as closely packed as possible. Little attention was paid to the first race, and, immediately that it had been decided, we went to the paddock for a good look at the Derby horses. The stable companions, Somerset and Chandos, had already arrived, and were walking about together. The former is a nice-looking brown colt, but he was bandaged on both fore-legs, and was not at all as fit as a Derby horse should be. In fact, he was eclipsed at all points by Chandos, who was about the grandest looking of the twelve runners. He is a light chestnut, with fine size and power, and was trained to perfection; and, though it was generally considered that he would not stay more than a mile, he appeared fully capable, as far as appearances went, of taking his own part over any distance of ground. Meter was being saddled in one of the stalls, but no one cared for more than a very cursory glance at him, as it was very difficult to find a good point in him. He is a thorough commoner, very deficient in quality, was not more than half trained, and wore heavy bandages on the fore legs. We were drawn towards the centre of the paddock by the collection of a very large crowd, which seemed to derive complete satisfaction from a contemplation of Count Renard and Johnny Osborne, who were evidently looking for Hochstapler. The German livery—its wearer being not inaptly termed a "workhouse boy" by one of the bystanders—soon made its appearance over the heads of one of the largest mobs we ever saw in attendance on a favourite, and Hochstapler was submitted to the ordeal of public criticism. There have seldom been more widely different opinions expressed about a horse; but to our mind he is a beautifully-topped colt, and his legs, which were free from any sort of bandage, are far better than we had been led to expect. There was a quiet, workman-like look about him which one seldom sees in a bad horse; still, it was almost unanimously agreed that he was a trifle big, and wanted some more good gallops. This was the more apparent when he was contrasted with Kaiser, who was, without exception, the most beautifully-trained animal in the race. Mr. Savile's representative, however, wants a little more size and length to be a racehorse of the very highest class; still, in spite of the ugly lop-ears which Skirmisher bestows on all his descendants, he is a really nice-looking colt, and full of quality. We next went in search of Gang Forward, whom we had never previously inspected thoroughly. He is a bright chestnut, with white stockings on the hind legs, and a blaze on the face, and has a great look of old Stockwell about him. He was said to have been rather backward when he won the Two Thousand; yet now, though the diamond marks stood out on his quarters, he looked decidedly light, as though Taylor, in his anxiety to do his champion full justice, had galloped him a little too much. Andred we have previously described, so need only say that his condition was perfect; and Snail, the Cockney Boy of the piece, did not deserve even a passing glance. We were much pleased with Montargis, a very racing-like chestnut, who bore no traces of having been recently amiss, as he was full of muscle, and appeared hard and thoroughly well. Doncaster had few followers, although he is fully equal in appearance to anything that took part in the race. His easy defeat in the Guineas was too recent to give even the most faithful adherents of the yellow jacket any hope, and, though the last month had done wonders for him in point of condition, it was generally considered that he could not show his best form for some time to come. Of the twelve starters Suleiman was the only one who did not put in an appearance in the paddock, so we had not a chance of seeing him.

They got off at the first attempt to a capital start, Beadroll making the running to serve his stable companion Gang Forward, and Hochstapler, Doncaster, Kaiser, and Gang Forward lying next in the order named. Going through the furzes Beadroll had increased his lead, and Meter was already beaten; and at the top of the hill Kaiser took the lead, closely followed by Suleiman and Gang Forward. Hochstapler dropped away before reaching Tattenham-corner; and Kaiser, coming very fast down the hill, increased his lead, and appeared to have the race in hand, but just as they passed the bell Doncaster, who was lying next the rails, came with a terrific rush, and won cleverly by a length and a half. Gang Forward did not come at all well down the hill, and Chaloner had to ride him hard for some distance, but the horse answered every call on him with marvellous gameness, and, closing with Kaiser in the ascent for home, made a dead-heat for second place in the last couple of strides. Chandos was fourth, Andred fifth, and Suleiman sixth, and Hochstapler finished about last, in company with Beadroll and Meter.

We can devote little space to the other races of the Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. A Maiden Plate was won very cleverly by Archduke, a colt in Baron Rothschild's stable, who was backed for a great deal of money in a race won by Mr. Winkle at Newmarket; and this success was followed up by the victory of his stable companion, Marsworth, a splendid youngster by King Tom—Queen Bee's dam, in the Woodcote Stakes, which was only achieved, however, after a tremendous finish with Kidbrooke, and Dukedom; Aventurière, a half-sister to Cantinière, the winner of this event last year, was fourth; and the favourite, Tomahawk, who was sold to the Duke of St. Albans for a large sum prior to the race, ran exceedingly badly. The victory of Marsworth was enhanced by the very clever style in which Kidbrooke beat Peggy Dawdle and a large field on the following day. Thursday's racing was decidedly above the average of an off day. Mr. Merry was again to the fore in a two-year-old stake, which was won easily by a daughter of Scottish Chief and Lady Morgan, who is a remarkably fine and racing-like filly. Cherry Duchess, the newly-named filly by The Duke—Mirella, who won two races at Bath last week, was the favourite; but both she and Minister cut up very badly. Shannon (8 st. 2 lb.) proved that she has regained some of her form by securing the High Level Handicap, after a punishing finish with Uhlan (8 st. 3 lb.); and Dutch Skater, in spite of his poor performance in France last Sunday, beat Lilian cleverly in the Queen's Plate.

Yorkshire, which has been so formidable in the cricket-field for the last three or four years, has commenced this season very badly. Middlesex defeated the eleven of the "big county" by ten wickets; and the M.C.C. disposed of the same team in one innings, with twelve runs to spare.

A pyramid-match between W. Cook and John Roberts, jun., which was played, on Monday evening, at Cook's rooms, 99, Regent-street, afforded one of the most scientific displays of this beautiful game ever witnessed. Roberts, who is admitted to be without a rival at pyramids, owed one ball in each game, and was defeated, after a most exciting contest, by eleven games to nine. The play of both men was simply superb.



## Archæology of the Month.

In the recent sale, by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, of old English and French furniture, removed from the Clarendon Hotel, Pond-street—among the more important lots were those of the old Louis XIV., XV., and XVI. periods, including a Louis XV. marqueterie commode, mounted with chased ormolu, with marble slab, and the companion commode—210 gs.; a Louis XIV. ormolu chandelier, with branches for eight lights, chased with masks, ram's heads, and foliage—425 gs.; a Louis XVI. marqueterie commode, mounted with vases, ram's heads, and festoons of foliage, of chased ormolu—470 gs. The mansion known as the Clarendon Hotel is shortly to be taken down. It was let, in the year 1766, by the Duke of Grafton to William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, for his town residence.

In the restoration of Chester Cathedral two great labours remain to be accomplished—first, the internal repairs and decorations of the choir, and the bringing of it into visible architectural combination with the great south transept; and next the external restoration of that transept, which forms one of the most remarkable features of the cathedral. The latter work has now been begun on both the east and west sides. The apse of the south aisle of the choir has been undertaken at the cost of the family of the late Mr. Brassey, and there are painted windows to his memory.

At Little Snayd, Stoke Bishop, on the hill looking over Sea Mills station, beneath a crown of ancient Scotch firs, at about six feet from the surface, has been unearthed a pentagonal, rudely-sculptured stone, with a Roman inscription, SPES and G SENT, and a portion of a skeleton. The figure might be taken for the head of the Virgin; but it is thought to be Esculapius, to whom the supporters (a dog and a cock) were sacred; this god also wears a crown.

Colonel Lane Fox is about to deposit with the Department of Science and Art his fine collection of prehistoric antiquities in stone and bronze. It is especially rich in weapons used in primitive and savage warfare, and has been uniformly arranged with the view of illustrating the evolution of one type of weapon or implement from another.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, on the 8th inst., Mr. O. Morgan exhibited a bronze mould for casting the wax cakes known as Agnus Dei. It is difficult to account for these moulds being found in England, as the Agnus Dei was consecrated by the Pope. In the time of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth statutes were passed to prohibit the importation of them into this country; but if they could be made out of Rome such a statute would have been of no effect. Mr. Fortnum exhibited, by permission of Mrs. McCallum, a flint knife procured at Denderat, Upper Egypt; also two flint and two bone amulets, and a necklet of blue beads and shells, stated to have been found together in a hole in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings in the same country.

In the announced sale of the Manor House estate will be included the mural Druidical mound known as Silbury Hill (Wiltshire), described as a "large artificial mound, about 170 ft. in height, and covering an area of five acres."

The Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland will hold its annual meeting at Exeter on July 29 and following days, under the presidency of Lord Devon.

The Society of Biblical Archæology announces in the *Builder* that it is intended shortly to publish a series of translations of all the important Assyrian and Egyptian texts which exist in the various collections of England and the Continent, and thus place before the English student the remains of undoubtedly the oldest and most authentic literature in the world, the foundation of all history, archæology, and Biblical exposition, the contemporaneous records of the nations of the writers of the Bible.

A scheme is at last in contemplation to remove some of the vandalisms which disfigure the noble pile of Cistercian ruins at Kirkstall. The lessees have resolved on purchasing the property of the representatives of the late Earl of Cardigan, who own the monastery. It presents but a picturesque fragment of the splendour of seven centuries, now in sad decay.

The general meeting of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society has been held in Lincoln's Inn Hall, when the chair was taken by Lord Talbot de Malahide, who in his opening remarks characterised the proposed demolition of Northumberland House as a measure of vandalism to be reprobated. Mr. Brabrook, F.S.A., read a paper on the History of Lincoln's Inn, incidentally quoting from Fortescue that the young Benchers in his day could live in London comfortably on £25 a year. The members then visited the library, spacious kitchen, old hall, and chapel of the inn; and next proceeded to Rolls Chapel. The members then went to Gray's Inn, on the history of which a paper was read by Mr. Douthwaite. Some of the old MSS. and books saved from the Great Fire were next inspected, as were also the noble hall and chapel; and the association of Francis Bacon, the chief glory of the inn, was illustrated.

A bust of Shakespeare has just been carved by Mr. William Perry, of North Audley-street, wood-carver to her Majesty, out of the wood of the tree which most antiquaries believe to be the veritable oak of Herne the Hunter, in Windsor Park. The bust is about 2 ft. in height, and is a duplicate of one made by Mr. Perry a few years since, by command of her Majesty. Mr. Perry has made but little use of other portraits of the great bard. "His delineation of Shakespeare's features avoids the theatrical mannerism and the extremely high forehead ascribed to the poet by M. Droeshout's print, the stiffness of the hair inseparable from the Stratford (or indeed from any) bust, and the excessively flowing locks of the Chandos picture."

The sales of porcelain and decorative objects have, this season, been of remarkable value and artistic character. In the collection sold by Messrs. Christie and Co., on the 21st inst., a set of three eventail jardinières, of the largest model, richly gilt, and exquisitely painted with exotic birds, by Alonde, produced 1900 gs.

The house of Warren Hastings, Daylesford House, in Worcestershire, is about to pass under the auctioneer's hammer this summer. Here the statesman passed his latter years, dividing his attention between literature and his conservatories and menageries; and at the east end of the chancel of Daylesford church the bones of Warren Hastings repose.

M. E. Riviere has sent to the French Academy of Sciences an account of the discovery of a second human skeleton in the caves of Mentone, at the depth of twelve feet, in the sixth cavern. The remains indicate a man of large stature, over six feet six inches. They are buried, with ornaments and weapons, upon ashes, covered with a layer of hematite, which, having become converted into peroxide of iron, has given the bones and other objects a bright red colour. Remains of wood were also found with the newly discovered skeleton. His ornaments consisted of bracelets and anklets made of perforated shells. The weapons and instruments are all of flint or bone, the former well made, but not polished. Bones of the cave bear, the cave hyena, and the wapiti were also found in the cave.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

There is less matter for present record than during any past week since the opening of the season, on April 1—repetitions of operas that are attractive in themselves, are rendered so by special features in the cast, or by both causes combined, having prevailed since Monday week's representation of "Dinorah," with the splendid performance of Madame Adelina Patti, already commented on. The arrangements following that occasion up to Saturday were specified in our last week's notice.

On Monday "Guglielmo Tell" was repeated; on Tuesday, "Dinorah;" on Thursday "Il Trovatore" was to be given, for the first time this season; the opera announced for last night (Friday) having been "Linda di Chamouni," and that for to-night "Don Giovanni."

## HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

On Monday Signor Aramburo appeared in a new part—that of Manrico, in "Il Trovatore"—and was well received throughout. In several instances he gained much deserved applause, particularly in the solo, "Di quella pira," which was given with such power as to produce a special recall of the singer. His important share of the "Miserere," too, was delivered with much effect, and the movement had to be repeated. In this scene, and in preceding situations, the performance of Mdlle. Titiens, as Leonora, displayed all its well-known high merits; and the same may be said of the equally familiar impersonation of Azucena by Madame Trebelli-Bettini. The new baritone, Signor del Puente, who appeared as the Count di Luna, apparently sang under the disadvantage of a cold.

On Tuesday M. Capoul reappeared as Faust, one of the characters in which he was heard last season, Margherita having again on this occasion been represented by Madame Nilsson, other features in the cast having also been as recently noticed.

For Thursday, "La Favorita" was promised, and for to-night "Semiramide," both as lately given.

## ALEXANDRA PALACE.

The opening of this establishment on Saturday included a grand musical festival, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa. The instrumentalists and vocalists engaged on the occasion numbered one thousand, the permanent band of the establishment and the choir associated therewith having been largely augmented for the occasion. The concert took place in the centre transept, in which it is contemplated hereafter to hold similar large gatherings for performances on a gigantic scale. As an important element on such occasions, and also for daily special use, an enormous organ has been erected by Mr. Willis. This instrument, one of the largest and most complete in the world, was used during the concert, to reinforce the orchestra and chorus, and specially in solo performances before and after, similar daily use of the organ being among the features in the general arrangements.

Mr. Frederick Archer has been appointed organist to the Alexandra Palace, and in his hands the capacities of the organ are sure to be skilfully and worthily displayed.

Saturday's festival performances were of a miscellaneous nature, having consisted of familiar vocal pieces sung by Mdlles. Titiens, Carola, and Macvitz, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and Signori Campanini, Agnesi, and Borella. The concert was preceded by the National Anthem, and the selection commenced with the overture to Rossini's "Tell."

That music will be conspicuous among the manifold and varied arrangements already made by the directors is evident from the establishment of daily orchestral performances, which are to be given in a special concert-hall constructed in the north-west transept. This building will accommodate an audience of 3000, and the orchestra will contain eighty instrumentalists and a choir of corresponding strength. An organ of adequate power has also been built by Mr. Willis for this room. The general musical arrangements are in the skilled and experienced hands of Mr. H. Weist Hill, the eminent violinist, of Her Majesty's Opera.

## THE FESTIVALS OF 1873.

This will be a great year for musical festivals. Abroad, the fifteenth Lower Rhenish Festival takes place, next week, at Aix-la-Chapelle; the Schumann celebration, at Bonn, in August; and there will be special performances at Vienna—including the production of M. Gounod's new opera, "Polyeucte," under his direction—during the continuance of the Exhibition there.

At home there will be the unusual number of four provincial festivals. Those at Birmingham and Hereford will take place in regular triennial recurrence, but in inverted order—the first, from Aug. 26 to 29 inclusive; the second, from Sept. 9 to 12.

The Birmingham meeting will open on the Tuesday, with "Elijah;" and the evening concert will include the production of a new cantata, entitled "Fridolin," composed by Signor Randegger. On Wednesday morning Mr. Arthur Sullivan's new oratorio, "The Light of the World," will be performed; and the evening concert will include a short composition by Rossini and a symphony by Beethoven. On Thursday morning "The Messiah" will be given; and in the evening a new cantata, "The Lord of Burleigh," by Signor Schira, and a miscellaneous selection. Friday morning's performance will comprise Spohr's cantata, "God, Thou art Great;" Haydn's "Imperial Mass;" a new short choral work and a double chorus by Rossini, and a selection of double choruses from "Israel in Egypt;" that of the evening will be "Judas Maccabæus." The choruses of Signor Schira's cantata (the subject of which is taken from the Laureate's poem), and most of those comprised in Signor Randegger's cantata "Fridolin," have been in active rehearsal for some time past. Mr. Arthur Sullivan's oratorio, "The Light of the World," is not yet in so forward a state. Four short works, three sacred and one secular, by Rossini, entirely new to the British public, are comprised in the programme. Two of these, from the composer's unpublished posthumous works, will be performed at the Birmingham Festival for the first time in public. Most of the leading vocal artists of the day are already engaged, and negotiations have been entered into with other singers of note. Sir Michael Costa retains his post as conductor of the festival.

At Hereford a new oratorio, "Hagar," the composition of Sir F. Gore Ouseley, will be produced; the selection of sacred music likewise including Handel's "Messiah," "Jephthah," and one of his Chandos anthems; Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" and "Elijah," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and Spohr's "Christian's Prayer." The evening concerts will, as usual, consist of miscellaneous selections of classical and popular music. Mr. Townshend Smith, organist of Hereford Cathedral, will conduct as usual.

Mr. Henry Leslie has announced a "London Musical Festival," to be held at St. James's Hall, on June 14, 18, and 21. "The Messiah," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and other well-known works, are announced; and the list of solo singers comprises the names of Mesdames Patti, Nilsson, Sinico, Trebelli-Bettini, Mdlles. Albani and Scalchi, Mr. Sims Reeves, M. Faure, Signori Bettini, Agnesi, Graziani, &c.

A musical festival is now organised to take place at Bristol, from Oct. 20 to 24, to be conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé.

Here will be produced Mr. G. A. Macfarren's new oratorio, "St. John the Baptist," which had been intended for the last Gloucester festival.

This year's festival doings will be closed by the series of performances to be given at Glasgow in the first week in November. Among the solo vocalists will be several eminent members of Mr. Mapleson's opera company, including Mdlle. Titiens and Madame Trebelli-Bettini; besides Miss Edith Wynne, Mdlle. Carola, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, Mr. Lewis Thomas, &c. Sir Michael Costa's oratorio "Eli" is to be given, conducted by the composer. Handel's "Messiah" and Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will also be performed; and a new oratorio by Mr. Henry Smart, entitled "Jacob," will be produced; besides which there will be miscellaneous selections of varied interest. Some of the performances will be directed by Mr. H. A. Lambeth, a local conductor of high standing. The event will be one of unprecedented musical interest in North Britain.

The fifth concert of the Philharmonic Society, on Monday, again included the remarkable pianoforte-playing of Dr. Hans von Bülow, who, it will be remembered, made his earliest public appearance in England at the society's third concert of the season. On the occasion now referred to Dr. von Bülow played Rubinstein's third concerto, the enormous and elaborate difficulties of which were executed with such brilliancy and power as to call forth a special demonstration in favour of the performer, who was afterwards heard in two unaccompanied pieces—Beethoven's adagio and variations (op. 34) and his "Rondo a Capriccio." The symphonies were Spohr's in C minor (No. 3) and Beethoven's "Pastoral;" the overtures, Weber's to "Euryanthe" and Schubert's to "Alfonso and Estrella." The vocalists were Mdlle. Ilma di Murska and Signor Campanini. Mr. Cusins conducted, as usual.

Herr Hans von Bülow's additional (the third and last) recital, at St. James's Hall, last week, again displayed the remarkable powers of the pianist in a selection of pieces of the most opposite schools and styles, and drew a still larger audience than the numerous one which attended previously.

Mr. Sims Reeves's annual benefit concert—postponed on account of his indisposition—took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when his fine singing and the performances of other eminent artists contributed to a varied and attractive entertainment.

The last concert this season of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir—the director's benefit—was to take place on Thursday evening.

The concert announcements of the week included that of Miss Eleanor Armstrong and the first of a series of three recitals by the clever brothers C. and A. Le Jeune; to-day (Saturday) being occupied by the third of the Floral Hall concerts and the third grand opera concert at the Royal Albert Hall, the evening being appropriated to M. Gounod's grand orchestral benefit concert at St. James's Hall.

An opera concert is announced to take place at the Royal Albert Hall, on Whit Monday evening, in which Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signori Campanini, Agnesi, and Borella will take part.

## THEATRES.

The materials for this week are rather scanty. The chief doings relate to the Gaiety, or its company. Balfe's opera, "The Bohemian Girl," formed the principal part of the programme during the past week. It is scarcely needful to say that full justice was done to the music. Miss Annie Sinclair, in the character of Arline, originally represented by Miss Rainsforth, was excellent; the other parts also were completely filled. A small chorus was effective, and the band thoroughly efficient. During the engagement of Mr. Charles Mathews the Gaiety Opera Company are performing at the Standard, a theatre where all the good things of the West-End now regularly culminate. On Monday were performed the opera of "Guy Mannering," the burlesque of "Martha," and "The Dancing Quakers." They were well received.

On Monday, at the Gaiety, Mr. Charles Mathews made his reappearance in the metropolis, and commanded a crowded house. The part he assumed was that of Young Wilding in the old farce of "The Liar," written by Foote. The character is of a kind that may be styled classical, so thoroughly is it elaborated by the author, conceived with all the rigour of an abstraction, and embodied so as to form a most concrete individuality. The wit of the dialogue is of the most intellectual sort, and the incidents in the highest degree humorous. The story is derived from Corneille's "Le Menteur," which in turn had been adapted from a Spanish comedy. There is, accordingly, an air of the antique in the outline and situations. In performance this is very much modified, the dresses not being earlier than of the last century, and the dialogue being carefully modified so as to suit the same period. Mr. Mathews sustains the part with his wonted spirit and vivacity, and has so thoroughly manipulated the character that there is not a phrase or phrase of it missing from the delineation. We have nothing more perfect on the English stage. He is very ably supported by Miss Rose Coghlan, in Miss Grantham; Mr. A. Bishop, in Sir James Elliott; Mr. Voltaire, as Old Wilding; Miss H. Leigh, as Miss Godfrey; and Mr. R. Soutar, in Papillon. The comedy was followed by "Patter versus Clatter," in which the master actor sang and rattled away as if he were still in the spring of his youth. There can be no doubt that with these pieces their original popularity will be revived.

Mr. Cave has returned to the management of the Marylebone Theatre, having dropped the title of the Alfred, and on Monday reproduced the drama of "Kathleen Mavourneen," in which Mr. Cave himself appeared, singing the pathetic songs that belong to the part with his usual talent. Miss Litton appeared as the heroine, and was capitally received.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed will take advantage of our great national holiday next Monday, and give an extra morning representation of their delightful entertainment, "Mildred's Well," "Our Garden Party," and "Very Catching."

Mr. James Davy, the celebrated breeder and exhibitor of pure North Devon cattle, died at his residence, Flitton Barton, North Molton, on Tuesday, after a short illness.

Mr. J. C. Dundas, a near relative of the present Earl of Zetland, the late member, was, on Monday, returned unopposed as the representative of the borough of Richmond.

In addition to the £1000 subscribed by the South Yorkshire miners, £300 has been voted by the Cleveland ironstone miners and £500 by the West Yorkshire miners to the Plimsoll Seamen's Defence Fund.

The Hospital Sunday and Saturday Fund has been apportioned amongst the several medical charities of Manchester and Salford. The amount distributed is £3357, and of this the Royal Infirmary receives £3635.





THE MURDER OF GENERAL CANBY BY THE MODOC INDIANS.

DRAWN FROM SKETCHES AND INFORMATION OBTAINED ON THE SPOT BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. SIMPSON.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The mid-session holidays of Parliament will be longer than usual this time, for, besides two extra days in this week which have been granted, the Prime Minister on Tuesday made so light of the business which is to come on upon June 5 and 6 that legislators may well be encouraged to stay away till the following Monday. Everyone will be gratified to know that the including of the Derby Day this year in the Whitsuntide recess has saved Mr. Thomas Hughes the painful humiliation of witnessing a special adjournment for that iniquitous day. He took due opportunity to express his sense of his escape, and this with an effort to look sanctimonious, which was rather a failure. There was a little incident in connection with the last evening sitting. For the first time a new rule came into force, by which when the House meets at nine o'clock after a morning sitting no "count" can take place until a quarter past nine, all proceedings being suspended during that time. On this occasion the resolve to begin the holidays as early as possible might have been a little interrupted if there had been a waiting till a quarter past nine for a possible "count," and so one of the four members who were present at nine moved the adjournment of the House in the ordinary way, which was at once agreed to, and a precious quarter of an hour was added to the recess.

Perhaps the general public, which has declared that the Tichborne case is of more importance than legislation for the nation, or even than the strife of parties in the State, may not be aware that the Government has very lately received a sharp check. The vexed question involved in the *affaire O'Keefe* cropped up again when the nomination of the Select Committee to inquire into that matter was brought on. It seems that some of the more or less irreconcilable Liberals were not satisfied with the select party of five of which the Committee was to be composed, and by their champion, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, they demanded that two other constituent parts should be added, in the persons of Dr. Lyon Playfair and Mr. Ascheton Cross, a good selection, the principle of neutralisation in a party sense being duly observed. This proposal was met by Lord Hartington with the good sense and tact which distinguish him, and, though he argued for the complete sufficiency of the Committee as it was proposed, he intimated that, if the feeling of the House was in favour of the addition, it would not be ultimately opposed by the Government. Things were going well enough when Mr. Gladstone struck in, evidently in a fiery state of temper, and, by way of suggestion against the addition, made an attack on Dr. Lyon Playfair, which was wholly uncalled for and quite detrimental on this particular occasion, especially as it caused most of the Scotch members to espouse the part of their colleague. Curiously enough, the attack on Dr. Playfair, one of the most distinguished Liberal members, was bitter and sarcastic, while an assault on Mr. Cross, who might have been legitimately scathed as the person who beat Mr. Gladstone in South-East Lancashire, at the last general election, was conducted good-naturedly and humorously. A defeat on a division on the motion to add Dr. Playfair to the Committee was the result, and the irascibility of the Premier was not concealed. When, therefore, another division was called, on the name of Mr. Cross, against Mr. Gladstone's will—for he intimated he did not wish it—he left the House, followed by those of the Cabinet who were present. In the voluntary absence of the Government "whips," Mr. Delahanty undertook the office of "Teller" for one of them, and conducted the second division, if not exactly with grace, with dignity. On the return of the Ministers from a brief exile, there grew up confusion, in the midst of which Mr. McCarthy Downing was heard to propose that Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Whalley should be added to the Committee. The idea was droll in itself, but, coming whence it did, the fun was stupendous, a joke from Mr. Downing being a quasi-miracle. No doubt, when he discovered that he had unconsciously been guilty of one, he took the credit of it, and his countenance beamed in the proper manner.

It has pleased the ordination of Parliamentary occurrences to enable Mr. Auberon Herbert, at least three times this Session, to speak at any length that he chose, and recently he has soliloquised for a dreary hour on objections to making Oxford a military centre. This brought him into contact and sympathy with strange associates, for he was followed in due course by the Tory members for the University—Mr. Mowbray mouthing, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy high sounding—while he brought down upon him the very heavy artillery of Mr. Cardwell, and the raking fire of Mr. Vernon Harcourt. In the lobby the meeting and jostling must have been peculiar—Mr. Hardy shouldered to shoulder with Mr. Macfie (most of the Scotch members and many of the Red Liberals voting with the objectors), Mr. Herbert cheek by jowl with Mr. Mowbray, perhaps Mr. Peter Taylor consorting with Mr. Beresford-Hope, or Mr. Candlish arm-in-arm with Mr. Walpole. However, the members for Oxford city were too much for the representatives of the University and its "Dons," and it remains to be seen whether the military leaven will permeate the undergraduates deterioratingly, or whether the undergraduates cannot teach officers some things which they did not know before, and, to use a coarse but expressive phrase, "give them some wrinkles."

To the imagination of those who know anything of the House must be left the appreciation of the condition of things when Mr. Bentinck the greater was exhibiting his positiveness in reference to the thrice-told tale of the Alabama arbitration. There were gathered on the Treasury bench Mr. Gladstone, Lord Enfield, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, and the Lord Advocate of Scotland; while hard by sat Mr. Watkin Williams, trying to rehearse the part of a law officer of the Crown, preparatory to actually enacting it. This was fit audience, and the rest were but few. Through the still chamber went half-meaning the low monotone of Mr. Bentinck; while from immediately behind him Mr. Cavendish Bentinck at every third sentence sent out a strident "Hear, hear!" which cracked into echoes. As hitherto, looking as if he was on his trial, Sir Stafford Northcote justified himself for having been in unison with his brother High Commissioners at Washington, but in a manner to induce a belief that he is sorry he ever was there. The discussion nearly lapsed summarily, and was really only galvanised by the long speech of the Prime Minister.

For the support of the Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb the Marquis of Lorne presided, on the 23rd inst., at the first dinner given in aid of the charity. The gathering took place at Willis's Rooms, and the chairman was supported by a large number of noblemen and gentlemen interested in the good cause. A subscription of nearly £500 was announced.

From a report of the Privileges Commission to the Court of Aldermen respecting the absence of the City Recorder on a special mission at Washington, it appears that £2000 was granted by the Government towards carrying on his official duties. Of this £1500 was allotted to Sir T. Chambers and £500 to Mr. Commissioner Kerr, who, however, refused to accept it.

## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

After a few remarks from the Duke of Richmond and others, the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill was, on Friday, the 23rd inst., read the second time and passed through all its stages. The Land Titles and Transfer and the Real Property Limitation Bills were read the second time; and the Australian Colonies Customs Duties Bill and the Registration of Births and Deaths Bill were read the third time and passed.

The Royal assent was given, on Monday, by commission to the Dublin University Tests Abolition, the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill, and a number of other measures. The Earl of Bessborough (Lord Steward of the Household) brought up a message from her Majesty which stated that, in accordance with the request conveyed in the recent address of their Lordships, she would withhold her assent from the scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners relating to King Edward's School at Birmingham. The House refused to read the second time the Rock of Cashel Bill, on the ground that it involved an interference with the provisions of the Irish Church Act. Several bills of minor import passed through a stage, as the Vagrants Law Amendment Bill, the Fairs and the Crown Lands Bill through Committee, and the East India Loan Bill was read the third time and passed.

On Tuesday the Colonial Church Bill was read the second time, and after some discussion was referred to a Select Committee. Several other measures were advanced a stage, and their Lordships adjourned till Monday, June 9.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Among the subjects discussed, on Friday, the 23rd inst., were the advisability of Oxford being a military centre, the trade in Chinese coolies, and the delay in the construction of the Courts of Justice. In explaining that the Government had been guided by precedent in not sending a special representative of her Majesty to attend the coronation of the King of Sweden at Stockholm, Lord Enfield announced that a member of the Royal family will be present at the repetition of the ceremony at Christiania. The vote for the payment of the Alabama Claims (£3,200,000) was agreed to in Committee of Supply.

A long list of questions was gone through on Monday, and the Navy Estimates were discussed for some time, several votes being agreed to. The main subject of the rest of the sitting was the principles on which the Alabama claims were dealt with by the Geneva Arbitration, and much controversy took place, the question being raised on the Report of Supply. The Juries (Ireland) Bill was read the second time, and the Register for Parliamentary and Municipal Electors Bill was read the third time and passed.

The House met at two o'clock on Tuesday for a morning sitting. On the motion for the adjournment of the House over the Whitsuntide holidays, Mr. T. Hughes expressed his satisfaction that by this adjournment on the eve of the Derby the House was saved from the humiliation of voting a special compliment to a national sport which, he believed, tended more than any other to injure the morals of the people of the country. He took the opportunity of calling attention to the omission of Scotland from the jurisdiction of the Betting-house Act of 1853, and expressed a hope that either the Home Secretary or the Lord Advocate would, during the current Session, remedy the omission, a procedure which he ventured to believe would meet with no opposition in the House. The Lord Advocate and Mr. Bruce, thus directly appealed to, joined in the expression of the opinion that if there was to be no opposition to the measure, it might just as well be brought in by a private member as by the Government, and there the matter was left. Mr. Gladstone stated that the Shah of Persia was expected to arrive in this country on or about the 18th of June, that suitable arrangements would be made for his reception, and that his Majesty would be the guest of the Queen, and would be lodged at Buckingham Palace. The Thames Embankment (Land) Bill was read the third time and passed, as were the Metropolitan Tramways Provisional Orders Bill and the Shrewsbury and Harrow Schools Property Bill. The House then went into Committee on the Conveyancing (Scotland) Bill, which was passed, after occupying nearly the whole of the morning sitting. The House met again at nine o'clock; but there being less than half a dozen members present, including the Speaker, Mr. Muntz moved the adjournment, which immediately took place, and the House stands adjourned till Thursday next, June 5.

At the invitation of Mr. Hawksley, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and Mrs. Hawksley, a large and distinguished company assembled, on Tuesday, at a conversation held in the western galleries of the International Exhibition. Among those present were his Serene Highness the Duke of Teck, the Duke of Sutherland, and Lord Richard Grosvenor.

The trustees of the National Portrait Gallery have submitted to Parliament their sixteenth annual report. The donations now amount to 103 and the purchases to 257. The number of visitors to the gallery on Easter Monday last amounted to 3079, against 4794 of the previous year, and 3291 of the year 1871. The number of visitors last year was 67,039. A new feature of interest has, within the last year, been added to the gallery by the presentation of autograph letters written by persons whose portraits are already in the collection.

The annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday in the theatre of the University of London, at Burlington House, under the presidency of Sir Henry Rawlinson. The Royal (founder's) medal was presented to Mr. Ney Elias, for the enterprise and ability he displayed in surveying the new course of the Yellow River of China in 1863, and for his recent journey through Western Mongolia. The president stated that the Victoria medal, which was awarded in October last to Mr. Stanley, had been transmitted to him in America. The geographical medals annually offered by the society for competition among the leading schools were distributed—the gold and bronze medals for physical geography being given to Mr. W. C. Hudson, of Liverpool College, and to Mr. W. A. Forbes, of Winchester, and those for political geography to Mr. S. E. Spring-Rice, of Eton College, and to Mr. A. T. Nutt, of University College School. The president then delivered his annual address, in which he reviewed the principal geographical events of the year, and concluded by saying that he found that the work which devolved on him as president interfered so far with his other duties that he would be glad to lay it aside, for the present at least, and that it was a satisfaction to him to know that he was about to hand over the presidential chair to so active and zealous a member of the society as Sir Bartle Frere, who had been chosen as his successor, and whose formal acceptance of the office the council were daily in the hope of receiving.—In the evening the annual dinner was held at Willis's Rooms. Sir Henry Rawlinson again presided. Among the speakers were General Sir Frederick Goldsmid, Admiral Stewart, Lord Denbigh, Mr. Ney Elias (founder's medallist of the year), Sir Harry Verney, and Mr. Palgrave.

## NEW BOOKS.

A desire expressed some three or four years ago in an influential journal has been fulfilled by the publication, or rather republication, of *Pandurang Hari*; or, *Memoirs of a Hindu*, with an introductory preface by Sir Bartle E. Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., D.C.L. (Henry S. King and Co.). The novel originally appeared nearly half a century ago, and its author was a Mr. Hockley, of whom little seems to be known, "beyond the fact that he belonged to the Bombay Civil Service, and served under the Commissioners in the Deccan, and in the Judge's Court at Broach;" and that "he fell under a cloud and left the service." Sir Bartle's introductory remarks are full of wisdom; and he, whose authority is unimpeachable, says of the novel which he introduces that it is the very best book, so far as his experience goes, to which recourse could be had "for a truthful picture of Mahratta life, as it must have appeared in the later and more corrupt days of the Peishwa's government." The chief reason why the novel—which, by-the-way, fills two closely-printed volumes—should now be read is that, the photographic faithfulness of the author's sketches having been vouched for by trustworthy deponents, an opportunity is offered of gauging the quantity and the quality of the social and other progress made during less than half a century in certain parts of India, and of convincing oneself of the consolatory fact that the country and people described by the author "possess enormous inherent power of recovering from a state of debasement which would shock any educated native at the present moment." And now is the very time, when such energetic gentlemen as the honourable and learned member for Brighton are keeping a strict watch over Indian affairs, for readers to miss no chance of studying what was, in order to be the better able to form an opinion about what is. *Pandurang*, an amusing but despicable villain, is supposed to tell in his own person the story of his eventful life. At about four years of age he is picked up from a perilous position amongst the feet of bullocks and horses, and is taken into favour by a certain Mahratta chief. He soon commences a course of such tyranny, corruption, treachery, and bloodguiltiness as he was likely to adopt if he followed the examples around him. He passes through a vast number of vicissitudes and fills all manner of situations; he is, by turns, a soldier, a beggar, a magician, a police-officer, a robber, and, when the secret of his birth is revealed, a prince. His career discloses a state of things which may seem to be almost incredible; but, as has already been stated, competent witnesses testify to its truthfulness. A compact, artistic, dramatic composition must not be expected; but, desultory as the style is, there is quite a wonderful fascination about the details of the picture. That the author was not destitute of descriptive power will be clear from the following extract:—"The thunder rattled and roared over our heads, and the lightning, shedding for an instant intense brightness, left the darkness between every flash tenfold more deep. Now it seemed to run along the furniture of the horses, or from rider to rider, hanging about their arms and standing on their sword-points. One man was struck dead, and another lost his sight. The rain came down in torrents, and the violence of the wind caused the tall bamboos to bend almost to the earth, creaking and cracking with a singular, and at times a mournful, sound, which added to the impressive effect of the scene." Mounted robbers have just effected a capture in an Indian jungle when a storm comes on. Again, though it has been well said that "*Haji Baba*" is the "*Gil Blas*" of the East, the second volume of *Pandurang's* narrative, pp. 12-14, gives almost as laughable a specimen of medical treatment as that which was afforded by the immortal Dr. Sangrado. A patient is supposed to be ill of cholera, and the remedy is for the attendants to pour into the patient's throat a dreadfully nauseous mixture "on and on, as if they were filling a cask," and when the patient, exhausted by continued retching and vomiting, has sunk into insensibility, with the frame worn out and eyes closed, to draw over the irritated and pumped-out stomach an "infernal salamander," red hot, and "with as little concern on the part of the operator as a farrier would feel when he was branding a horse."

A really valuable work, which has cost incalculable pains and will, probably, hereafter save an infinity of trouble, should be accepted with thanks and regarded with deference; and it is not too much to say that those thanks and that deference are justly due in the case of the two thick volumes entitled *History of Two Queens*, by William Hepworth Dixon (Hurst and Blackett). The style may remind one sometimes of stilt, sometimes of the calligrapher's flourishes, sometimes of the decorative painter's tracery; but, for all that, the fabric is solid, handsome, interesting, instructive. The two thick volumes are but an instalment, not a full half, of the thank-worthy contribution which the author will have ultimately made to English history; for the two Queens, alluded to on the titlepage, are Catherine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn, and the second of the two volumes carries us no further than the day on which, in 1509, Catherine of Aragon and Henry VIII. of England, "bride and bridegroom, now crowned as King and Queen, dropt down the Thames to Greenwich Park." The prodigious zeal and care displayed by the author may be inferred from a statement and a fact. The statement is, that he visited in person all the places in which any striking scene of his dramatic story is laid; and the fact is that he gives a perfectly appalling list of documents and archives, mostly manuscript, consulted by him. The view he takes of the two Queens is that they were, respectively, the incarnate personifications of a great cause; that they seem scarcely to have existed independently of the parties of which each was the heroine and of the conflicts of which each was the memorable victim. Around their figures, accordingly, he proceeds to group the historical events for which their epoch was remarkable. And this method of exhibiting history has certainly two advantages: it is favourable to picturesqueness and it gives both writer and reader a fixed and central point from which they may make a thoroughly exhaustive survey of whatever incidents lie within the area of a circle described with a radius equal in length to the space of some particular personage's life. On the other hand it is clear that, however desirable in some respects it would be to have all history written on this plan, the whole world would hardly contain, and no mortal man, whether competitive candidate or any sort of student, would be able to peruse, all the volumes that would be published. But to return to the two volumes under consideration. The first is divided into six books, which, so far as Catherine of Aragon is personally concerned, deal, successively, with her birth, her childhood, her prospect of becoming Princess of Wales, the pledging of her hand, her residence at Greenwich, and her union with Arthur, elder brother of the future Henry VIII.; and the second is divided also into six books, which tell us Catherine's private story, with its public accessories, from her honeymoon and her speedy widowhood down to the romantic marriage whereby the widowed Princess of Wales—or, as she was pleased to call herself, Princess of Castile—became Queen-Consort of England. The narrative, full as it is of intrinsic interest, has been handled by a proficient in the art of working up the material and laying on the colour; and it may, therefore, be safely predicted that the sequel will be eagerly expected.



It is pretty certain that a great deal of industry, subtle analysis, and critical midwifery has been wasted upon the two large volumes entitled *Rousseau*, by John Morley (Chapman and Hall). Such a conclusion, at least, is likely to be arrived at by all who hold that a study, as it is called, of a dead man's life is worth while only when the result will clear up what is of importance to history or to any branch of science, or will by similarity or by contrast serve to illustrate contemporaneous existence, or will exhibit for example or for warning a type of representative humanity, or, in fine, will somehow be profitable to somebody. In the present instance it is difficult to see how the study can be regarded as much more than an exceedingly able exercise, of which the writer may justly feel proud, but of which the public had no need, and may probably take little or no notice. It is more than doubtful whether Rousseau's unquestionable eminence as a revolutionary teacher, both of politics and of religion, and as an author of fiction such as could enthrall the souls of women, if not of men, was so great, and has hitherto been so disregarded or misunderstood, as to call for an elaborate essay, in which speculations concerning his personal idiosyncrasy would necessarily find a place and have assigned to them as much space—to say the least of it—as they deserved. He was a dislocated genius and a moral leper. His works are still to be found by those who choose to look for them, and the politician, the philosopher, and the sentimentalist may do worse than read them. They should, however, be read in the language in which they were written, and, if the reader's stomach be strong enough, in their entirety; in their case it does not do to put oneself in the hands of a third party, who, however well informed, frank, and impartial he may be, cannot, from the very nature of his undertaking, give much more than his own special views supported by occasional quotations. As for Rousseau the man, he has long been dead and buried; and some people will maintain that what was kindest to his memory and best for mankind was to let him go on rotting in peace. It is not easy to see how any good can now come of endeavouring to get at the internal machinery of such an extraordinary being, and to determine whether he most deserved to have a long spell at the treadmill, or to stand in the pillory, or to be confined in a lunatic asylum, or to be preserved in spirits at some anatomical museum whither the morbid are wont to resort. Mr. Morley, however, has thought proper to take the monstrosity out of its bottle and invite the public to hear him lecture upon it; and he certainly lectures remarkably well.

A bold, vigorous, original, natural, exciting, moving, and captivating story, with a savour of grim humour and a liberal allowance of plain speaking, is bound up in the two volumes entitled *Wild Weather*, by Lady Wood (Chapman and Hall). There is a masculinity about it which will tend, one would say, to shake the convictions of those who have persuaded themselves that in sheer force, whether of imagination or of its expression, man is superior to woman. The book contains such a picture of an old country gentleman, a lover of horses and hounds, with a half-heathenish belief in a heaven almost identical with the red Indian's happy hunting-grounds, as no writer of the rougher sex could have drawn more powerfully and more congenially; and, at the same time, the book contains such specimens of womankind, sketched at more or less length and with more or less delicacy and grace, as no writer of the rougher sex could have conceived, or, if he had conceived, could have adequately represented upon paper. The illiterate but perfectly ladylike wife of the aforesaid country gentleman, the angelic Purity, the fiendish Patience, the sweet and fragile Maiden Mergetre, the proud and passionate but charming Gabrielle, and the two quaint old haridans, Sally Rosemary and Nurse Rye, are almost unique creations, and at any rate are manipulated with consummate skill. Lady Inez Tregellas and the governesses at the girls' school are, perhaps, the only characters suggestive of common-place. The exigencies of the plot may be considered responsible for the scarcely intentional homicide committed by Luke Rathe; and, indeed, there is, upon due reflection, nothing in it that need cause more than a momentary feeling of dissent and incredulity, when the date of the story, the nature of the man, and the circumstances in which he was placed are borne in mind; though, at the same time, it would have been more agreeable to a reader prepossessed in favour of Luke if the necessary situation could have been brought about in some other manner. For striking scenes, well and vividly described, there could not be anything much better than the rescue effected for love of Purity, the rising of the Cornish miners, the childbirth in the midst of famine, the presentation of the oaken box, and the death of old Hepzibah, whose behaviour towards her sons recalls, reverse-wise, the memory of Rebekah.

It is no uncommon thing to hear complaints made of titles; but the most cantankerous censor could not fairly object to *Jest and Earnest*, by George Webbe Dasent, D.C.L. (Chapman and Hall). The two volumes are fitted up with a collection of essays and reviews, contributed at different times to different journals or periodicals of note, and forming a neat chequer-work of light badinage and solid instruction. The former predominates in "A Fortnight in Faroe," in "Wildbad and its Water," in "The Greek and English Quarrel," in "The Story of Free Trade," and in "How We Were All Vaccinated;" and the latter in "England and Norway in the Eleventh Century," in "Origin of the English Language," in "Latham's Johnson's Dictionary," in "Magnus the Good and Harold Hardrada," and in "Harold Hardrada, King of Norway;" and, though both are always combined, the combination is especially noticeable in "Pickings from Poggio."

*Words and Works in a London Parish*, edited by the Rev. C. Anderson, M.A. (King and Co.), which papers originally appeared in the form of a parochial magazine, conducted by the zealous Curate of St. Anne's, Soho, well merit to be preserved and circulated in a permanent form. They include contributions by writers of real distinction, such as Mr. Capes and Mr. Stopford Brooke, and are pervaded by a hearty, unaffected human feeling, and true social as well as theological liberality, of which Mr. Harry Jones's essay on strikes is a conspicuous example. Soho is in many respects an exceptional parish, and such papers as that on "Foreigners in London" are highly interesting from the light they throw on some of its most characteristic features.

There is something very touching about such a work as *The Paradise of Martyrs; A Faith Rhyme*, by Thomas Cooper (Hodder and Stoughton). The well-known author is now sixty-eight, and he says of the present publication—"If I do not live to write the other half, these five books are complete in themselves, and will serve to show what my purpose was;" and he felicitates himself upon the comparatively happy tone, upon the grateful heart, and upon the Christian feeling which he can exhibit in these latter days, and which, he says, will console him if this his latest effort should be pronounced "tame stuff" by the side of his celebrated "Purgatory of Suicides." The picture of an old man, who has had so much experience, seen so much, done so much, and suffered so much, writing in such a spirit commands respect and arouses sympathy. Perhaps he is right in supposing that a charge of com-

parative tameness will be brought against his new poem; but it is, nevertheless, a creditable poem. Blemishes it has, no doubt, and it can hardly be described as original either in method or idea. Nor can it challenge for sublimity the noble effusions of Isaiah or even of Milton; but, everything considered, it is a remarkable contribution to the poetry of the period. As for plan: the writer is caught up, as it were, to heaven in a vision; and there he sees and hears a great company of the blessed martyrs, from Abel, to whom a place is accorded amongst them, to Mazzini. No Papist, properly so called, is, to the best of our belief, admitted amongst the martyrs; and it may be that the hostility displayed to the Church of Rome and her hierarchy will be regarded by some people as approximating to uncharitableness. It is a little astonishing and not a little gratifying to find the author saying a strong and good word for the immortal, but just now depreciated, Lord Byron, so far as poetry is concerned; and it is astounding to discover that the author, even to this day and after his sixty-eight trials, still holds to the old popular delusion about "sweet" spring and the "merry" month of May. The fact, however, speaks volumes for the steadfastness of his faith and the vigour of his constitution.

## POPULAR ASTRONOMY.

The astronomical treatises of Mr. Richard Proctor are recommended at once by their scientific accuracy, and by their adaptation to the mind of the unscientific "general reader." They do not require any greater preparation through previous study than may be got from the "Outlines" of Sir John Herschel, or some other approved book which gives a survey of well-established facts already comprised in the system agreed upon and understood by those learned in the science. Yet they furnish the means of gaining a correct though necessarily a superficial acquaintance with the most interesting problems more recently brought under discussion by the latest observations, telescopic or spectroscopic, the real significance of which may hereafter be fully determined. Mr. Proctor's work indeed on the planet Saturn, including an account of the probable constitution of that planet's rings derived, as he frankly tells us, from the researches of Bond and Maxwell, is sufficiently distinct from these various topics of discursive inquiry; and his book on "The Sun" has also the character of a finished and complete treatise.

But the progress both of actual discovery and of important controversy upon these subjects has become so rapid as to put finality out of the question; and it is one of Mr. Proctor's great merits as a scientific thinker and teacher that he is always ready to look back at his former conclusions in the light of present or advancing knowledge with perfect freedom of judgment. In his two lately published volumes, *The Orbs Around Us* (Longmans) and *Essays on Astronomy* (Longmans) he has collected from the *St. Paul's Magazine*, *Fraser*, and the *Cornhill*, as well as the scientific miscellanies and the transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society, many instructive contributions to our better acquaintance with the celestial bodies, and to a grander, because truer, conception of the material universe. There is one question, that of the plurality of inhabited or habitable worlds, the discussion of which, since it was raised between Dr. Whewell and Sir David Brewster, has stimulated the popular imagination to more eager curiosity upon these subjects. Mr. Proctor, with a worthy regard for the interests of his own noble science, but certainly with no desire to make literary capital out of sensational views of theology and moral philosophy, entered three years ago into this debate with a book entitled *Other Worlds than Ours*. It deals in a masterly style both with the positive evidence and the presumptive arguments of probability that have been supplied by later researches to the consideration of the enticing question disputed by Brewster and Whewell. A great deal more is now known with certainty than could then be even guessed both of the solar system to which our earth belongs, and of some particular objects, at least, in what is called the sidereal system, meaning the whole inconceivably vast array of stars, probably the suns of other planetary systems, each duly attended, which hold their appointed stations in boundless ethereal space. Astronomical speculations on the scheme of the universe must henceforth be largely modified, for instance, by discoveries through the spectroscopic test recently applied to examining, by the prismatic analysis of different light-rays, the chemical ingredients of the sun's atmosphere, or the atmosphere of a planet, or even that of a remote star beyond our own solar system. It is now also that modern science begins to gain some acquaintance with the physical constitution of the sun, whether as revealed by the changeful appearance of its spots, which are thought to be stormy rifts in a cloud-envelope, or by the detection of metallic vapours in its atmosphere, or by observing, at an eclipse, the "corona" or fringe of light around its disk, which is ascribed by Mr. Proctor to volcanic eruptions.

What the author of these volumes, "Other Worlds than Ours," "The Orbs Around Us," and "Essays on Astronomy," rather endeavours to show is the way in which these and other fresh additions to knowledge of the facts may contribute to a rational cosmogony which would be perfectly consistent with our experience of physical forces and capable of being referred to the persistent operation of the same laws of nature, while still bearing witness, by the unity and economy of its design, to the Eternal Wisdom of the One Creative Mind. Such a comprehensive mode of viewing the results of scientific inquiry is the best antidote that can be given to the narrowing and deadening effect upon religious sentiment, and upon the conception of Divine ideas, which has been felt to accompany an exclusive attention to mere special studies of physics or organic forms. The devotees of natural science are in danger of materialism only when their minds are too much confined to a particular series of phenomena; and it is the office of true philosophy, which may or may not undertake their reconciliation with Christian theology, to explain the combined results of all separate examinations into the laws of nature as proving the harmony of plan in the workings of a Universal Power. We value this tendency in the writings of Mr. Proctor as highly as their scientific and literary merits, which are very superior, in our judgment, to some of the popular French books, treating of the earth, the sea, and the air, of insects and zoophytes, and of the heavenly bodies, with a showman's descriptive facility, but mixed with a kind of sentimental rhetoric that displeases the English reader.

It is not convenient, within the limits of a notice here, to enter into any of the subjects dealt with by Mr. Proctor; but simply to enumerate them is, perhaps, enough for readers who have been accustomed to follow the current discussions of astronomy, and they will be enabled to see how far the author has prepared for them what they want. In "Other Worlds," published in 1870, he discoursed of the earth and the sun; of the nearer planets, Mars, Venus, and Mercury, and the more distant Jupiter and Saturn, Uranus and Neptune; of the moon and other satellites; of meteors and comets; of "other suns than ours;" of the distribution of stars in space; of the nebulae, or external galaxies; and, finally, of the conceivable physical agencies of Divine control over all parts of this amazing whole.

His "Essays on Astronomy," besides some papers of a more general character, and some that belonged to the occasion, such as those suggested by the death of Sir John Herschel, comprise a few of his more-abstruse investigations submitted to learned societies or reported in scientific journals. With these we do not meddle, except that we would commend to public attention his timely remarks on the importance of providing liberally and efficiently for suitable observations of the transit of Venus across the sun in December, 1874, as the means of solving the question of the sun's real distance from our earth. That is a subject upon which Mr. Proctor has written in our Journal. But the essays on the planets Mars and Saturn, treating more especially of Saturn's satellites, and of his wonderful "rings" as evidence that he is an independent source of light and heat, and other physical force, to the smaller orbs waiting upon him, belong to the subject of "Other Worlds than Ours." To that volume are likewise, in a less degree, supplementary the articles upon the Zodiacal Light, Meteors, Coloured Suns, the movement of Sirius, the Milky Way, and the Nebulae; all which matters have a distinct bearing on the author's views of a possible cosmogony. In his last book, "The Orbs Around Us," a companion to "Other Worlds," he furnishes, with a summary of the former arguments, many of the details required to complete an account of proofs and probabilities relating to this question. The method of spectroscopic analysis is described in an article called "The Gamut of Light;" but this has been done quite as well by other writers. Lord Rosse, too, has just put before the Astronomical Society the actual results of directing his father's great telescope to collecting the light-rays of the moon, and to ascertain her heat-giving capacity, a problem which was contemplated in another of Mr. Proctor's essays. But his remaining treatises are delightful and very useful; those on Mars (illustrated by a map of the geography of that planet), on Venus, and on Jupiter; those on Meteors and Comets, which have much to do, as it seems, with the genesis of worlds and the sustenance of suns; besides those on the Sun's Corona, which may be the key to a mighty secret of creation; and, lastly, on that beautiful phenomenon, the varied colours of the Double Stars.

Mr. Proctor's books, and others like them, ought to do much good; for there is no study of material objects that so exalts and enlarges and refines the mind as those with which these writings are conversant. With Sir John Herschel's "Outlines," or Mr. Airy's "Popular Astronomy," or the "Elementary Astronomy" of Mr. Norman Lockyer, one is not obliged to toil beneath a multiplicity of instrumental and theoretical details of the science; but one may learn, though no mathematician, to enjoy its sublime prospects of consummate order in the teeming abyss of infinite space, and the ever-moving, ever-changing, ever-growing host of celestial bodies. For the guidance of those who wish to find these marvels of the sky, with or without the aid of a telescope, when they look abroad and upwards in the air of a clear night, Mr. Proctor's *New Star Atlas*, reduced from his larger work of that kind, is likely to be very useful. He has, indeed, done as much to provide for the not too laborious instruction and the intellectual pleasure of the general reader as any scientific man of our day. To name Sir John Herschel once more, the "Familiar Essays" of that great and true philosopher seem to have been Mr. Proctor's literary model. It is the best style for such a purpose.

The autumn manoeuvres at Dartmoor are arranged to begin on July 28, those at Cannock Chase on Aug. 18.

A new steamer, named the *Nantes*, was, on Wednesday, successfully launched from the building-yard of Messrs. G. and J. Thomson, on the Clyde, for the Cunard Company.

The General Assemblies of the Church of Scotland and the Free Church have held their sittings during the past week at Edinburgh.

The Rev. Dr. Miller, Vicar of Greenwich, having to go into residence at Worcester during the month of June, has anticipated the day fixed by the Mansion House Committee as Hospital Sunday. The collections amounted to £183.

An excellent organ, the joint gift of Mr. Valentine Davis, of Carmarthen, and Mr. Robert Parnall, of Llanstephan, to Christ Church, Carmarthen, was formally opened on the 15th inst.; Mr. Cooke, the newly-appointed organist, presiding at his instrument with great ability.

The threatened suspension of industry in the Cleveland iron district has been averted, the masters having accepted the proposals for arbitration submitted by the Miners' National Association.—Mr. Dixon, M.P., from the president's chair, at a conference of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union at Leamington, expressed his confidence in the righteousness and success of the movement, and counselled moderation.

The obituary of the *Times* of Tuesday contained some remarkable illustrations of prolonged existence in seven persons—viz., five ladies and two gentlemen, whose united ages amounted to exactly 600 years, giving an average of eighty-five years and nearly nine months to each. The oldest lady had reached the great age of 99 years, the youngest being 81; of the opposite sex the oldest was 82, and the youngest 80. The ages of both sexes were respectively as follow—viz., 80, two at 81, two at 82, 95, and 99. There were in addition to the above the deaths of six ladies and gentlemen recorded, at ages varying from 70 to 78 years of age.

The Judges met on Thursday morning in the private room of the Lord Chief Justice of England to arrange the forthcoming summer circuits. The following are the arrangements:—Home: Mr. Baron Martin and Mr. Baron Pigott. Midland: Mr. Baron Pollock and Mr. Justice Honeyman. Norfolk: Mr. Baron Bramwell and Mr. Justice Mellor. Northern: Mr. Justice Brett and Mr. Justice Quain. Oxford: Mr. Justice Denman and Mr. Justice Archibald. Western: the Lord Chief Baron (Sir F. Kelly) and Mr. Justice Lush. North Wales: The Lord Chief Justice of England (Sir A. J. E. Cockburn, Bart.). South Wales: Mr. Justice Grove. The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (Sir W. Bovill) remains in town.

Last week, 2039 births and 1213 deaths were registered in London, the former having been 176 and the latter 191 below the average. Four persons died from smallpox, 20 from measles, 6 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 77 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, and 12 from diarrhoea. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis rose to 401: 171 were referred to phthisis, 131 to bronchitis, and 72 to pneumonia. To different forms of violence 51 deaths were referred; 38 were the result of negligence or accident, including 18 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns and scalds, 4 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 10 (including eight of infants under one year of age) from suffocation. Ten cases of suicide were registered. The wife of a cabman died in St. Mary's Hospital from glanders. Four of the deaths from fractures and contusions, resulting from negligence or accident, were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.





THE MODOC WAR: CAPTAIN JACK'S CAVE IN THE LAVA BEDS.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



## T H E A S H A N T E E W A R .

The war that has lately been commenced on the Guinea coast of West Africa between the negro King of Ashantee and the Fantees, a nation under the British protectorate in the neighbourhood of Cape Coast Castle, threatens to involve the British Colonial Government in troublesome hostilities. It seems that the Fantees of Elmina, where the Dutch Government have long possessed a military and commercial establishment now transferred to Great Britain, were accustomed to pay tribute to the King of Ashantee. But since the fort and factory of Elmina, by the recent exchange of territorial rights, came to be an appendage of Cape Coast Castle, the Elmina Fantees have been encouraged to refuse this tribute. Hereupon, the King of Ashantee has invaded the country adjacent to the British settlement with an army of 40,000 men. The acting Governor, Colonel Harley, sent a troop of Houssa native police, under Lieutenant Hopkins and Mr. Loggie, to aid the Fantees. Three battles were fought in April, and the Ashantees suffered a defeat on Good Friday, and again on Easter Sunday; but the Fantees, being scantily supplied with ammunition, have gradually retreated; and by the latest advices, dated April 25, the Ashantees were within twelve miles of Cape Coast Castle, having occupied the small town of Dunquah. They were, however, in great distress for want of provisions, and small-pox had made terrible ravages amongst them. The people along their line of march have been exposed to much ill-treatment; the villages, plantations, and crops are destroyed. There is a garrison of one hundred men in Elmina Castle, and the forces at Cape Coast Castle number about 1000, with the Seagull and Decoy and two other of her Majesty's ships, from which parties of marines have been landed, to garrison Fort William and Connor's Hill Battery. The distance from Cape Coast Castle to Elmina is but seven miles: we have engraved views of both those places. Measures have been taken to send reinforcements, some of the Royal Marines from England, and one of the West Indian (negro) regiments from Barbadoes. This is the third Ashantee war in which we have been engaged during the last half-century, the first being that which closed in 1827, and the second that which took place in 1863, when our troops suffered so much from malaria, in their attempt to march through the swamps and forests inland, that they were forced to retreat without gaining any real success.

## SKETCHES IN SPAIN.

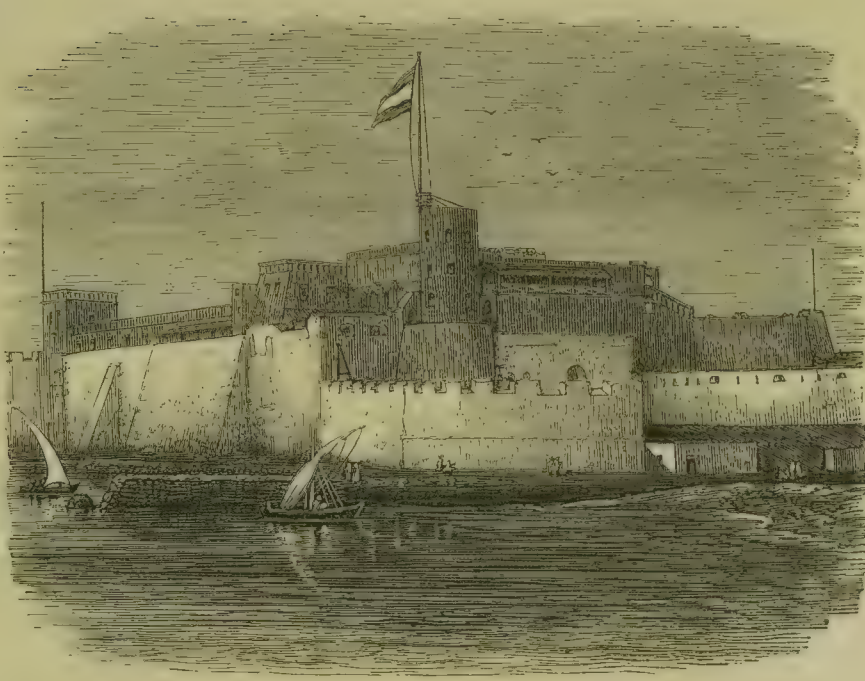
The desultory and irregular warfare between the several bands of Carlist partisans and the troops of the Spanish Republic, aided by Republican volunteers from the towns, has not yet

reached any decisive result. Our Correspondents in Spain have sent the Sketches that furnish two Illustrations of passing incidents occasioned by this lamentable conflict, which still hinders the peaceful and orderly settlement of the country. It is chiefly in the northern provinces, in the mountainous parts of Navarre, Arragon, and Catalonia, that the Carlists display their force and activity, under such leaders as Tristany, Dorregaray, Saballs, and others, directed by Don Alfonso, who expects soon to be joined by Don Carlos himself. On the 15th inst., when one of our Correspondents was at Tarragona, a small fortified town on the seacoast forty or fifty miles south-west of Barcelona, he witnessed the alarm caused among the inhabitants by a night attack which the Carlists made upon Valls, a town within an hour's drive of Tarragona. He saw all the Republican volunteers of the place, with a few regular soldiers in a very ragged condition, hastily mustered and led out of the town gate, on their way to meet the Carlists. Of this scene he contributes a sketch, which appears in the Engraving; it shows a large party of volunteers, dressed in blouses and labourers' caps, but armed with gun and bayonet, rather strolling than marching through the street, and going past an old convent building, where the head-quarters of the volunteers are fixed. They are

commanded by three or four mounted officers, and a few soldiers of the line are mixed with them. A crowd of women throng the sides of the street, or press behind, to bid these warriors a fond farewell, as they intend fighting in earnest. They did, in fact, come to blows with the enemy, who were repulsed and driven back into the mountains. Stories appear in the Madrid Republican journals of atrocious cruelties and murders perpetrated by the Carlists. The Government at Madrid has ordered its agents at foreign Courts to denounce the party which has been guilty of such crimes, specifying the time and place of each act—the slaughter of a Colonel and three soldiers captured at Sanahuja, and the horrible treatment of an innkeeper at Villagitana, whose eyes were scooped out before slowly putting him to death (burning him with petroleum). But there is always room to hope that such stories may be false, as has often been proved in times of civil war. The fidelity of the Spanish army to the present Government is not regarded with implicit confidence. Many desertions have taken place; and some of the runaway soldiers, who have been seized and confined in the ancient prisons of the Alhambra, at Granada, figure in a sketch by our Special Artist.

## DUTCH WAR IN SUMATRA.

The war between the Dutch colony in Sumatra and the Malay Sultan of Achene, in the western part of that island, is now carried on with greater vigour than at first. The Government of Holland has obtained from the Parliament at the Hague a vote of money to provide for the expenses of this war. Achene was bombarded, on the 6th and 8th ult., by a squadron consisting of the Citadel Van Antwerpen and Djambi, two steam gun-boats, and four sailing gun-boats. They directed their chief fire against a range of forts or earthworks, near the mouth of the river Kolah Lingang. Two small landing parties, on the first day, were compelled by the musketry of the forts to retreat, and to take to their boats. On the next occasion the Dutch troops, numbering about 2000, did not land till after the beach was swept clear by volleys of grapeshot from the ships. Immediately on landing, they formed ranks and advanced into the jungle, where they were met by the Achinese, and fought twenty minutes without result. Three hundred more soldiers, and the same number of sailors, with several field-pieces, landed to reinforce the assailants, but they were unable to capture the forts. The Malays, of course, had a great superiority of numbers, with a constant supply of fresh men to take the place of those killed and wounded. They fought with much skill, as well as bravery, notwithstanding the severe losses inflicted upon them. Our Illustration, which shows the Dutch ships engaged in the



THE CASTLE OF ELMINA.



CAPE COAST CASTLE.



bombardment, with a British ship, H.M.S. Hornet, lying off the place to view this conflict as a neutral spectator, is from a sketch by Captain J. L. Kirby, a passenger on board one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's homeward steamers, happening to be there at the time.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

In continuation of the evidence for the prosecution in the trial of the Tichborne Claimant for perjury, several witnesses, on Friday, the 23rd inst., deposed to facts in his Australian career. First, an end was made of the examination of Mr. Gibbes, who, on retiring from the witness-box, was complimented by the Lord Chief Justice on his scrupulous impartiality and anxious desire to speak the strict truth between the two sides. The witnesses who followed were Captain Thomas Oates, of the merchant service, who saw Roger Tichborne go on board the Bella in 1854, and declared that the defendant was not the same person; Mr. Hawkes, who swore to the defendant as a butcher in Hobart Town, and to his having stated, in reference to a remark on the great improvement in the cutting up of the meat, that he had cut up meat for Newgate Market; Mr. Edward Petit Smith, who identified him as a man he had known at Wagga-Wagga under the name of Tom Castro; and, finally, Mr. Frederick Cubitt, who had acted as clerk to his brother, the advertising agent at Sydney, and who testified that the defendant, when questioned as to his military career, stated that he had been in that remarkable corps the 66th Dragoons (Blue). When it was shown to the defendant that no such regiment existed, he replied, "How should I know? I was only ten days in the regiment." On his arrival in England Mr. Cubitt had called on Lady Tichborne and asked her if she recognised her son. She answered evasively, and implied by her manner that she did not recognise him.

When the trial was resumed on Monday morning, the Lord Chief Justice stated, in answer to inquiries which had been made to the Judges by letter, that so long as nothing was done to prejudice the verdict of the jury, there could be no objection to any assistance being rendered to the Claimant for the purposes of his defence. The Claimant then asked their Lordships whether it would be considered a contempt of Court if he appeared during the ensuing Whitsun holidays at several theatres, the managers of which had agreed to give him large sums of money merely to read the answer to his petition to the Lords of the Treasury for granting the expenses of his witnesses. The Bench, however, declined to express any opinion upon this application. The principal witness called during the day was Miss Mary Ann Loder, with whom Arthur Orton had kept company twenty years ago. She stated that the defendant was the same man who was accustomed to walk with her. She denied that he had worn earrings or that he was pock-marked, but she had not noticed the size of his hand and foot. Several of the letters she had received from him while he was on his voyage to Hobart Town she identified—even to the peculiar hieroglyphic at the end. When asked by Dr. Kenealy if she had any doubt about defendant being the man, she answered that if she had she would have given him the full benefit of it. Ann Cockburn, who had been a playmate of the Ortons, and lived directly opposite to them, corroborated Miss Loder's account of Arthur's physical peculiarities. Other witnesses from Wapping swore to the defendant being Arthur Orton.

The witnesses examined on Tuesday were chiefly residents of Wapping, some of whom swore positively, and others less decidedly, that the defendant was Arthur Orton.

On Wednesday, Henry Allen, who had been cook on board the Middleton during her voyage to Hobart Town, swore positively to the defendant having been his shipmate. He stood a severe cross-examination as to his remembrance of the defendant's physical peculiarities. William Wallace, who before 1852 had frequently called upon George Orton as a saddler's agent, gave it as his conscientious conviction that the defendant was the same person whom he had known as George's youngest son Arthur. John Collins, after premising that he had prayed for grace to tell the truth, affirmed that the man before him was Arthur Orton. George Winn, baker, had known Arthur from his being a baby in long clothes, and was familiar with the twitching of his face as a family movement. Walter Lever had been apprenticed to a smith, next door to Orton's shop, in Lower East Smithfield. Arthur was his daily playmate for four years, and he remembered weighing him in the scales, when he turned 13½ st. He had recognised the defendant at Croydon. Charles Lawrence, the gentleman who was waited upon by a committee of the Claimant's friends at Southampton, detailed that dramatic interview, at the close of which he had politely to remind one of his visitors that the "door was down stairs." William Syrett, horse-dealer, described certain funny games which young Wapping had been accustomed to play upon Arthur. One of them was to tie him up in a hamper and roll him over and over. Mrs. Syrett, the wife of last witness, addressed an *ad hominem* appeal to the defendant, asking him, "Could you stand alone here before me and my husband and say you are not Arthur Orton?" Thomas Ward, a master lighterman, discovered a new mark of identification—"Arthur Orton laughed all over his face, just as the Claimant does." William Willoughby, oilman, of 26, High-street, told the Claimant he first time he met him, "You are the image

of your sister Margaret." He added in court that his voice was not to be distinguished from his father's.

Several of the witnesses examined on Thursday hailed from Wapping or Poplar. Mr. Thomas Halstead, an old resident of Wapping, said he was certain the defendant was Arthur Orton. Mrs. Fairhead deposed to the defendant calling at the Globe public-house, Wapping, on Christmas night, 1866, and inquiring after members of the Orton family. He had on a rough pilot coat, and a muffler round his throat. She said to him, "You are the Orton who left some twelve or fourteen years ago;" and he said, "No; I am a friend of his, and have come home to assist the Ortons. What makes you think I am like the Ortons?" She replied, "You are so like both father and mother." She was positive the defendant was the gentleman who called. Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Fairhead's daughter, who was at the Globe on the Christmas night, confirmed the evidence of her mother. She recognised him as Arthur Orton. Mrs. Pardon spoke to the delivery of a letter from the defendant, on Boxing Day, 1866, to Mrs. Tredgett, and relating to her the conversation she had with the defendant, whereupon Mrs. Tredgett said, "Oh, Mrs. Pardon, it must have been my brother." Mr. Alfred Shottler, who was apprenticed to a butcher in Wapping, and who, in the year 1856, went to Australia, identified the defendant as Arthur Orton. John Coyne, groom to the late Lady Tichborne, described the first interview between the Dowager and the defendant, who was lying on the bed, dressed, with his face towards the wall. Her Ladyship kissed him, and said he looked like his father, and his ears were like his uncle's. Mrs. Emily Richardson stated that when she first heard defendant speak she at once remarked that if Old George Orton had been alive she would have thought it was he who was speaking. She had known Arthur Orton from his infancy; and, in her opinion, defendant was Arthur Orton.

The Claimant lately appealed to the Treasury for assistance to procure witnesses for his defence. Mr. Bruce, while declining to recommend a grant for that purpose, has promised, when the trial is concluded, to consider, in conjunction with the Treasury, whether and to what extent witnesses for the defence, under the special circumstances of the case, may be treated on the same footing as those who are bound over by the magistrates to give evidence for the prosecution.

A complicated question of inheritance, arising out of a marriage with a deceased wife's sister, has been finally decided in the House of Lords. Mr. Hill, the testator, had recognised the marriage of his daughter Mary to the widower of her late sister, and had bequeathed certain property specifically to her children. Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart allowed a general demurrer to the respondent's bill, but the Lords Justices reversed his order, and the appeal from their decision has been dismissed. Lord Chelmsford held that the children had always been looked upon by the testator as legitimate.

Mr. Forward, the chairman of the West India and Pacific Steam Navigation Company, has obtained an injunction to prevent the corporation of Lloyd's excluding him from membership. A committee had reported unfavourably upon the circumstances under which he reinsured the company's steam-ship Venezuela, but afterwards the resolution was recalled. The Lord Chancellor entirely exonerated Mr. Forward from the imputation of unfair practices, and awarded him costs.

In the Court of Exchequer an action to recover compensation for breach of promise of marriage has been brought by a young woman, twenty-seven years of age, the daughter of a builder and carpenter, residing at Blatchington, in Oxfordshire, against a farmer in the same neighbourhood. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £250.

In the Bankruptcy Court, on Monday, there was an adjourned sitting for public examination under an adjudication made against Captain Thomas Hunt, formerly secretary of the Tichborne Defence Fund. The bankrupt passed his examination.

After fourteen days' trial, the hearing of the O'Keeffe libel case was brought to a close on Tuesday. The Lord Chief Justice having summed up, the jury retired at a quarter-past five in the afternoon to consider their verdict. In charging the jury his Lordship left them no option but to find for the plaintiff, and the only question for them was as to the amount of damages. In about half an hour, however, they returned into court saying that they could not agree. The Judge told them that they must not set themselves in antagonism to the law. The jury again retired, and, at a quarter after six, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, one farthing. His Lordship certified that the libel was wilful and malicious, and this will carry costs.

The Lord Mayor and the chief clerk at the Mansion House Police Court were presented last Saturday morning with white kid gloves—the usual congratulatory token that there was nothing on the charge-sheet.

Austin Byron Bidwell, the chief of the gang of bill forgers, was brought up at the Mansion House on Wednesday morning, immediately after his arrival from Havannah. Mr. Freshfield, on behalf of the Bank, produced evidence of his arrest and his identity. He was then remanded till Friday.

Horse-dealing on a plan which, when applied to jewellery, is known as "ringing the changes," has brought to Bow-street a certain Mr. John Stuckey, whose other names are, as occasion may dictate, Bullock, Simmonds, and Martin. Being admitted to bail on a charge of cheating Lord Lindsay out of £150, the defendant absconded; but there were other cases against him, and on one of these he was on Wednesday committed for trial.

A squad of milk-adulterators have been arraigned at Clerkenwell. One was fined £5 and costs, but the general penalty was 10s.

A woman named Cooper, thirty years of age, who is described as a wholesale child-stealer for the purpose of robbing the little victims of their clothing, was on Wednesday committed to Newgate for trial at Southwark.

At Marlborough-street, on Monday, the head of a firm of milliners in New Bond-street was summoned, under the Workshops and Factory Act, for having kept her female assistants at work beyond legal hours; and a fine of 40s. was imposed.

Bryant, the late secretary of the Tahiti Plantation Company, has been committed for embezzlement. He had received and appropriated fully £1500, which his books represented to be still due.

The Canadian absconder who was arrested in Barnstaple for having carried off with him about £2000 of his employer's money, was brought up last Saturday at Bow-street. He was committed, without bail.

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UNA SEGUIDILLA GITANESCA.

By JOHN PHILLIP, R.A.

IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.





OPENING OF THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.



## BY THE WAY.

Now that the weather has improved and people walk for pleasure, many of us turn down to the Thames Embankment, and feel a certain wonder, not of the most agreeable kind. The work itself is one of the noblest things that has been done in London since the days of Lud. That proposition demands no proof. But when we consider the use to which the Embankment is turned we incline to inquire whether we are living in the days of the above-mentioned Monarch or in those of the gracious Lady whose name the magnificent structure bears. How many millions have been spent in reclaiming the ground, erecting the terraces and adorning them, may easily be ascertained; the mere figures are not the point. London has received a splendid ornament, of which our posterity will speak with more tolerance than it is now the fashion to extend to the achievements of our own ancestors. But, having got the thing, what use do we make of it? A walk from Westminster to the Temple, the other day, along the river enables us to answer this question. There was very little carriage traffic; but a few timber and other vans gave the place the look of some vast business quay. Along the balustrade, and either reclining easily upon it, or lazily leaning against it, were a large number of roughs, against whom we make no charge, except that they were, for the most part, smoking the coarsest and vilest tobacco, and that the hydraulic consequences of that inhalation made the flags impossible to a lady. At other points younger cads were running along the balustrade, roaring and shouting, and pleasantly dropping themselves down upon passing passengers. Two or three groups near the stairs were sporting with large dogs, which were pushed into the water, and which then rushed out and shook themselves, driving quiet folk into the road to escape lustration. We did not see a single policeman from the Clock Tower to "Little Bethel." Whether it was quite worth while to execute so noble and costly a work as a contribution to the amusement of idle roughs is a question which, in these days, it may be heretical to ask; but there are the facts, which the authorities may consider at their leisure. As a promenade for respectable people, the Embankment is at present a total failure, and will remain one until some measures shall be taken in the interest of the class that paid for the work.

This is written before the explanations demanded by Mr. Bruce upon the subject of the committal of the sixteen women at Chipping Norton can be given to the House of Commons; but the facts appear to be so clear, that the usual wholesome rule of waiting to hear both sides may, we think, be waived. It is certain that the women were entirely wrong in trying to prevent the new labourers from taking the place of the men on strike; and, had men been the hinderers, we should not have had a word to say against the sentence. But the fact that the offenders were women ought to have told very strongly in their favour. Their instincts told them that the fresh men were coming to earn the wages which should have come home to themselves and their children, and they made a demonstration which was most improper, and yet womanly. There is no proof that they used any other violence than that of the tongue; and there is something in their offering beer to the men if they would abstain from work, which might have excited a feeling of good nature towards the poor creatures. A single policeman's appearance put them to the rout. Ten and seven days' imprisonment was a sentence which was not to be expected from kind-hearted magistrates. The "hard labour" seem to have been only washing and ironing; but the women were locked up, some from their children, others with them. We should have thought that a severe and impressive lecture, delivered with the power of words which the two magistrates, being clergymen, must possess, would have sufficed for a first offence, the offence being a new and statutory one, and not prohibited in the Decalogue, which the humbler classes are taught to consider exhaustive as regards crimes, and which doubtless has been well expounded to these women by their pastors. We make these remarks with some apprehension, as the strong-minded ladies may be enraged at our considering womanhood as an excuse for anything we should punish in manhood, but we will run the risk of our plea being repudiated by the advocates of woman's rights.

In common with our respectable contemporaries, we have kept strict silence upon the subject of the Tichborne case. We at present choose to say nothing of the proceedings in court, except that the prosecution contends that the defendant is Arthur Orton, and that several witnesses have sworn to his identity. But we suppose that the Court of Queen's Bench can have nothing to say to a theatrical critic who goes to a place of entertainment to witness an ordinary performance, and complains of finding a fat man on the stage reading a document which is no part of a licensed drama. To Falstaff's amatory effusions there can be no objections, except those raised by the married ladies, whom that large and lying prodigal had the impudence to libel; but we cannot see that the stage of a theatre is the place whence a defendant in a real and solemn trial should be allowed to proclaim his alleged wrongs. The patrons of the house at which the defendant's appearance is announced will probably not be much shocked at the violation of theatrical propriety, and we do not suppose that any West-End manager would permit such a show. But we have a right to protest against what we regard as an outrage.

Rather an interesting discussion arose in the House of Lords on Monday in reference to the rock of Cashel and the ruins thereon. The rock itself is known to most Irish tourists, but many persons may not know that it is connected with a capital story. The cathedral was burned in 1495, says Mr. Murray's "Handbook" (one of the best of the series) by the famous Earl of Kildare, who had a grudge against the Archbishop, and who defended his conduct before the King on the ground that he would not have set fire to the place if he had known that the Archbishop was not inside. The seeming candour of this answer, continues the narrator, procured Kildare's appointment as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Probably an examination of historical evidence might tend to induce modification of a statement that seems flavoured with some improbability, but we believe that historians agree that the gallant incendiary did make such a speech, either to the King or to somebody else, and the proofs of his simple system of disestablishment are on the rock, and, thanks to the decision of the Lords, are to remain in their picturesque condition.

The Shah of Persia is expected here on or about the anniversary of Waterloo. People's minds are exercised as to what we ought to show him. Russia has given him such enormous military spectacles that it would be almost absurd to let him see a soldier, and yet it is desirable that his Majesty should understand that England can hold her own, as at Waterloo aforesaid and elsewhere. Why we should not give him a grand naval review it is hard to say. It seems odd to assert that a successor of our old friend Xerxes would take no interest in a sea-fight. We do hope that the Monarch will not be too much bored with machinery and the like, but if he would go on board an ironclad, and hear her big guns roar, and afterwards

visit Sir John Brown, at Sheffield, and see the skin of the sea-monster made, an impression would certainly be created which no mere military recollections would efface. By-the-way, is the Shah entirely without feminine companions or not? A semi-official notification was made that he comes as a bachelor, but in the *Times'* enumeration of his suite it is distinctly stated that he brings three ladies. They may be juvenile Princesses, travelling for the improvement of their minds, but Mrs. Grundy is far from comfortable at the announcement.

## THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.

The opening, last Saturday, of the Alexandra Palace and Park, at Muswell-hill, beyond Hornsey, on the north side of London, was a pleasant festival to many thousands of visitors. This new place of public entertainment, as most of our readers know, is the property of a limited liability Company; the chairman and directors are Mr. H. Grüning, and Messrs. J. Goodson, C. and T. Lucas, C. Magnay, and M. J. Power. The grounds are situated in the most agreeable part of Middlesex, exactly six miles from Charing-cross, but amidst rural scenery of delightful freshness, variety, and beauty. They have an extent of 220 acres, laid out in park and garden, on the summit of a range of green hills, adorned with flourishing oaks and elms, which commands on every side, north and south, east and west, views that cannot be surpassed in the neighbourhood of town. Hornsey, Wood Green, East Barnet, Tottenham, Finchley, and Highgate turn their best aspects towards the Alexandra Park; and there are several openings for a more distant view, reaching far into Essex and Kent; but one scarcely wishes to look beyond the verdant slopes and well-wooded rising grounds of this vicinity. The entire estate here belonging to the Company is 600 acres, the greater part of which is reserved for building mansions or villas.

The Alexandra Palace has been constructed by Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, from the designs of Messrs. Meeson and Johnson, architects. It is an edifice stately and dignified, as well as elegant, in the characteristic forms it presents, both outside and inside. The plan is that of a nave with three transepts, the centre being surmounted by a dome, 170 ft. in diameter and 220 ft. in height; the length of the nave is 900 ft., or half that of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham; the central transept is 430 ft. long; the other two transepts are each 320 ft. long; the breadth of the nave and of each of the three transepts is 85 ft. The architectural style is Italian, with arabesque decorations in blue, grey, and gold, on a ground of chocolate brown. The lighting is not from the roof overhead, but from ample side ranges of lofty windows, and from two gorgeously coloured large round windows of painted glass, at opposite ends of the nave. Stone coffers and vases of ornamental design, containing a variety of flowering shrubs and plants, alternate with statues, or groups of sculpture on pedestals, along the nave. The whole interior, nave and transepts, is surrounded by a series of galleries. The grand organ, above the orchestra in the central transept, is an instrument of great size and musical power, constructed by Mr. H. Willis, under the superintendence of Sir Michael Costa. In the north transept there is, at its west end, a spacious and commodious concert-hall, with another organ; at its east end a theatre nearly as big as that of Drury Lane.

These arrangements show the nature of some of the indoor recreations to be provided for visitors, in addition to flower shows and fruit shows, bird shows, cat shows, the picture galleries, and different collections of works of art, of antiquities, or of natural curiosities, to be varied from time to time. A marine aquarium is to be formed; horse shows, dog shows, pigeon-races, athletic sports, archery-matches, cricket-matches, and displays of fireworks are to take place on the grounds; and the Alexandra Park races, in July and September, will be run over a course of one mile and a furlong, with a very handsome grand stand for spectators. We shall probably have frequent occasion to notice or record these proceedings, and other fashionable or popular gatherings at the Alexandra Park, beginning with the series of six opera concerts, the first of which was given on Thursday last. The entertainments of Saturday consisted first of a flower show in the nave, which was a very pretty sight, whether on close inspection or viewed from the gallery at either end, and a grand concert afterwards in the central transept, which is mentioned in our report of musical performances. It must be confessed that a large portion of the assembled company were unable to hear the music, but we trust they all enjoyed themselves in one way or another. The new line of railway from King's-cross to the Alexandra Palace is most convenient, giving access to it by a station platform directly beneath the main entrance, with an ascent by few steps to the central transept, as at the High Level Station of the Crystal Palace.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## POLARISED LIGHT.

Professor Tyndall, in his fourth lecture on Light, given on Thursday week, resumed the consideration of double refraction, exhibiting for this purpose two luminous discs produced on the screen by a beam of light transmitted from the electric lamp through a piece of Iceland spar, which divided the incident beam into two, one of which is called the ordinary ray, because it obeys the ordinary law of refraction; the other the extraordinary ray, because its index of refraction is not constant. The incident and the refracted rays do not always lie in the same plane. These phenomena Huyghens accounted for in accordance with the wave theory; and Newton concluded that each of these beams had two sides. From the analogy of this "two-sidedness" with the "two-endedness" of a magnet, wherein consists its polarity, the two beams have been described as polarised. Professor Tyndall stated that a beam of ordinary light vibrates in all directions, but when it traverses a plate of tourmaline it is divided into two beams—one vibrating parallel to the axis of the crystal, the other at right angles to the axis. The beam whose vibrations are perpendicular to the axis is rapidly quenched by the tourmaline, and the light emerges with all its vibrations reduced to a single plane, being then a beam of plane polarised light. These facts were illustrated by numerous experiments. When a plate of tourmaline was placed on another plate with its axis parallel with the first, the light passed through; but when the axes were crossed, the light which passed through one plate was intercepted, and darkness ensued; but so long as the plates were oblique to each other, a certain quantity of light got through. The Professor then showed how this quality of two-sidedness may be conferred on light by ordinary reflection—the discovery of Malus, in 1808. When a beam from the electric lamp was projected on a plate of glass at an angle of 58 deg., the whole of the reflected beam was polarised, the angle being that at which the image of the tourmaline was completely quenched. This polarising angle varies in different substances. After showing, among other experiments, how the quantity of transmitted polarised light may be augmented, the Professor introduced the apparatus termed the Nicol prism, after its inventor, who cut a crystal of Iceland spar

in two in a certain direction, polished the severed surfaces, and then reunited them with Canada balsam, the surface of union being so inclined to the beam traversing the spar that the ordinary ray was totally reflected by the balsam, while the extraordinary ray passed through. This greatly advanced the study of the chromatic phenomena of polarised light, which Professor Tyndall began to exhibit, replacing his two plates of tourmaline by two noble Nicol prisms lent by Mr. Spottiswoode. When he placed between the crossed Nicol prisms a thick plate of selenite (sulphate of lime), the light was restored, without colour; but when a thin film of the crystal was used, the image on the screen glowed with rich colours.

## SPECTRA OF POLARISED LIGHT.

Mr. Spottiswoode, LL.D., F.R.S., honorary secretary of the institution, began his discourse at the Friday evening meeting, on the 23rd inst., by stating that his object was to verify by spectral analysis the explanation given by the wave theory of the coloured image produced on the screen when a beam of polarised light is passed through a thin plate of crystal and an analyser. According to this theory, each ray, in its passage through the plate, is divided into two, one of which is retarded, in comparison with the other, through a distance dependent upon the thickness of the plate. By means of the analyser each pair of rays is brought into a condition in which they can interfere, and when the retardation, or "difference of phase," amounts to half a wave length, the two sets of waves annihilate each other. The absolute retardation is the same for rays of all wave lengths, and consequently forms a different fraction of the wave length for rays of different colours. Hence waves of one or of certain definite lengths will alone be extinguished, and the colour seen upon the screen is the mixture of those which remain. In other words, the colour seen is complementary to that which is extinguished. This was demonstrated in a series of beautiful experiments. When plates of selenite or of Iceland spar were used the spectrum of the light issuing from the analyser was crossed with dark bands, whose position depended on the thickness of the plate. The thinnest plates capable of showing colour presented a single band in the violet, and the thicker the plate the farther towards the red was the place of the band. When the thickness of the plate was further increased the spectrum was crossed by more bands, according to the thickness. The greater the number of the bands, the more they were scattered over the spectrum and the more nearly the remaining portions approached in their proportions to the ingredients of white light. This accounted for the tints becoming paler at each recurrence of the spectral series when the thickness of the crystal plate was increased. When the analyser was turned round through 90 degrees the bands occupied the positions complementary to those first assumed. After referring to mathematical explanations of these phenomena, Mr. Spottiswoode produced a series of gorgeous effects by varying his apparatus, using successively two plates of selenite, plates of right-handed and left-handed quartz, and crystals cut into different shapes. When a wedge-shaped crystal was used, the bands, instead of being straight, crossed the spectrum diagonally, resembling a diaper; and most interesting effects were produced when two wedges were used, first with their thick ends and then with their thin ends together. When a concave plate was used the bands were arranged in a fanlike order. The lecture was truly a brilliant chapter in "the fairy-tale of science." Mr. Spottiswoode's Nicol prisms and other apparatus, probably the finest in the world, were made by Mr. Ladd, Mr. Browning, and Messrs. Tisley and Spiller. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., the president, was in the chair; and the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Rosse, and other eminent persons were present.

## THE HISTORIC METHOD.

Mr. John Morley, the editor of the *Fortnightly Review*, gave the first of a course of three lectures on the Historic Method on Saturday last. After alluding to the gradual development of man from the savage state to the highest degree of civilisation, he said that history in its scientific uses is an inquiry into the law of this long process; it seeks to trace the action of the forces of natural selection upon the intellectual and moral faculties of the human race and to ascertain the stages that mark this development. Its object is not the individual man, but a social state—that is, the condition of a community—in respect to religion, manners, industry, the arts, government, and intellectual acquirements. The key to this is a conviction that there is a spontaneous order, a regular type of affinities, a normal line of growth, to which movements and differences naturally conform. In regard to the origin of society, Mr. Morley adverted to the patriarchal discipline deduced from the Old Testament by Filmer, to the mystic theory of Le Maistre, who regarded society as a special and inscrutable organisation constructed by supernatural power, and to the old notion that society is a depravation from an imaginary pre-social state of nature. All these, he said, approach the subject with a foregone conclusion. The historic method, on the contrary, proceeds by observation and comparison, and it admits the test of verification by confronting generalisations with facts. It is the substitution of scientific inquiry for the light of reason. This method was first attempted by Montesquieu, in his "Esprit des Lois," and was carried further by Adam Smith, in his "Wealth of Nations," in which he analysed the conditions that attend the production and distribution of wealth in a modern society. These two works, notwithstanding their differences, are the starting-points in the history of modern thought—of the positive or scientific way of looking at society, which now so greatly prevails. Clearly involved in the conception of human character, as manifested in social states with their ordered variation, is also the conception of an ordered movement in human character itself. Human nature (said Mr. Morley), though fixed and uniform in its ultimate elements, is no immovable block of granite; nor is it a piece of automatic mechanism, the same after uncounted generations of motions. The record of civilisation is, in one of its aspects, the record of the progressive and accumulating modifications of the primitive mental tendencies of man; and the historic method discloses the processes by which his acquisitions have been made, the order in which they came about, and the various changes in their direction and force. It compares the forms of an idea with earlier or later forms, detects corresponding customs, opinions, laws, or beliefs among different communities, and groups them into general classes with reference to some one common feature. It refers every state of society to a particular stage in the evolution of its general conditions. "Man himself," it is said, "has to the eye of Science become an antiquity. She tries to read, is beginning to read, knows she ought to read in the frame of each man the result of a whole history of all his life, and what he is, and what makes him so." Among the causes which have favoured this study Mr. Morley enumerated our possession of India, and the exigencies connected with its government; the result of the general tendency which reaches over contemporary thought to substitute the idea of an order of succession for the older notion of special and volitional causation; and the attraction of the doctrine of evolution. In conclusion, Mr. Morley showed how the historic method abolished the old limitation of political inquiry to single



elements, such as form of government, climate, or race, as insufficient to account for the facts.

#### THE AQUEDUCTS OF ROME.

Mr. John Henry Parker, C.B., began his third lecture on the Archaeology of Rome by remarking that no city in the world was ever so well supplied with excellent water as the ancient city, which abounded with noble baths; and he stated that, as the remains of the aqueducts were of great historic interest, he had devoted several years to their investigation, tracing them from their source to their mouth and back again; that he had made many discoveries, which resulted in his constructing an entirely new map of the whole. Nineteen streams are mentioned as running through Rome in the Regionary Catalogue of the fourteenth century; but only nine are described by Frontinus, the superintendent of them under Nerva and the succeeding emperors, in his valuable treatise. These principal aqueducts conveyed the water from the elevated regions of Subiaco, forty miles from the city, in tunnels or in stone pipes 6 ft. high and 2 ft. wide, one third at the upper part being left for air. The pipes were placed in a gentle descent all the way, for a large proportion of the distance underground, and in crossing the gorges of the hills were sometimes borne by lofty bridges 100 ft. high. The stone pipe was technically termed *specus* (a cave), because the earlier aqueducts were generally beneath the ground. The noble arcades of the aqueducts, containing, perhaps, the finest brickwork in the world, crossed the Campagna, or flat open country, for the last seven miles into Rome in two parallel lines about 100 ft. apart, and of these three or four miles still remain in the district named Roma Vecchia (Old Rome). During his lecture Mr. Parker commented on the remains of these ancient aqueducts, referring particularly to those of the Aqua Felice, the Aqua Marcia (the finest water in Rome), the Aqua Appia, and the Aqua Claudia; and he specially alluded to the skill manifested by their constructors in overcoming engineering difficulties. The law of Rome forbade the erection of any building over an aqueduct except another aqueduct, for which proper arrangements were made. The common opinion that the ancient Romans did not know that water rises to its level is completely disproved by the numerous instances in which they applied the law in constructing the great reservoirs and piscinas, or filtering-places, placed at every half mile in the course of the aqueducts. They used the large stone *specus*, because they could not trust lead or terra-cotta; and at the present time the cast-iron pipes of the new company are continually bursting in the streets of Rome, which seems to show that the ancient Romans were better engineers than we are. The lecture was illustrated by plans, drawings, and sections, and above a hundred photographs.

At the next Friday evening meeting, the last of the season, the discourse will be given by Professor Odling.

#### MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

We recently noticed "The Royal Edition of the Songs of Scotland," published by Messrs. Boosey and Co., and have now to record the issue by the same publishers of a companion volume, "The Songs of Wales," in which a large number of beautiful Welsh melodies are presented in a new and agreeable form. A Welsh text is given with each, adapted by Ceiriog Hughes, together with English words selected from, or applied by, Sir Walter Scott and Mrs. Hemans; Mr. John Oxenford, and the gentleman who writes under the pseudonym of Walter Maynard. The music is edited, with new symphonies and accompaniments, by Mr. Brinley Richards, who has also supplied a preface, with some leading historical facts. Among the sixty-two pieces which form the collection are two of Mr. Richards's own compositions, "The Cambrian Plume" and "The Cambrian War Song." As already implied, the volume is equally well got up, externally and internally, with that which preceded it. Both will be found interesting and valuable by all who care for the national music of this island.

Miss Virginia Gabriel has added two pleasant and welcome contributions to drawing-room vocal music in the shape of nautical songs, both dedicated to the Duke of Edinburgh, published by Messrs. Duff and Stewart. The words are by that graceful and thoughtful poet, Dr. W. C. Bennett, and are extracted from his "Songs for Sailors." "Would You be a Sailor's Wife?" is allied to a marked and characteristic melody, in that six-eight tempo which is so frequently associated with aquatic subjects. There is a robust tone about this song without coarseness or vulgarity; and the accompaniment is appropriate to the melody, both being within moderate powers of execution. In "A Fisher's Wife's Song," Miss Gabriel employs a more figurative accompaniment, the arpeggio passages of which suggest the motion of waters, and contrast well with the sustained cantabile of the voice part—a simple but expressive melody, which allows scope for the singer's powers of sentiment. This song has an easy ad libitum violin accompaniment, by means of which an additional effect may be obtained. The key of this piece is E flat—tempo, two-four—and, like the other, it requires but a moderate compass of voice.

Messrs. Duff and Stewart have also issued some other vocal music worthy of notice. That skilled musician, Mr. Berthold Tours, contributes a well-written sacred song, "Aspiration," which is serious, without being dull. M. Gounod continues his series entitled "Biondina," previous numbers of which have been already noticed. No. 7, "Siam ici l'altro giorno," is a graceful piece, with a certain piquancy of character; another song by the same composer, "Oh! fairest maiden" ("Biondina Bella"), being somewhat more sentimental in style. Both will be found worthy of the name they bear.

Messrs. Chappell and Co. have published a charming pianoforte piece by Sir Julius Benedict, entitled "Douce Confidence"—an andante somewhat in the style of a "lied ohne worte." The key is D flat—so well suited to the expression of tender sentiment. A melodious theme is carried on, with a flowing harmonic accompaniment, to a close in the original key, forming the dominant to an episode in G flat, which introduces some figurative passages in triplets; after which the first movement recurs, and is brought to a close with a tranquil "coda." The piece will doubtless find a wide reception among drawing-room pianists.

Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co. continue to minister actively to the large demand for songs and ballads which prevails in amateur musical circles. From Mrs. J. W. Bliss—who, as Miss M. Lindsay, achieved a special success with her "Excelsior"—we have a sacred song, "Ye have done it unto Me," which affords good scope for the singer's declamatory power. The melody proceeds for the greater part in unison with the bass of the accompaniment, with a somewhat stately march; and the whole is, as it should be, free from meretricious passages of a secular kind. In "Alone," by the same composer, we have a song also of a serious kind. The grief of friendless solitude is here well expressed in simple and appropriate strains, which may be rendered very effective by a singer possessed of sympathetic power.

"The Requiem," by Johannes Brahms, op. 45, was recently spoken of by us on the occasion of its performance at the last concert of the Philharmonic Society. The wide acceptance which the work has met with in Germany gives it a special interest here with those who wish to be acquainted with the latest phase of the musical mind of that country; and to all such its publication—in portable large octavo form, with an adapted English text—by Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., will be welcome.

#### THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, May 26.

The grand show in the Prater grows week by week in completeness, importance, interest, and beauty, every day bringing its round of surprises in the shape of some additional court thrown open, some new trophy unveiled, some grand masterpiece of art or industry displayed, some brilliant array of precious stones glistening in cases heretofore empty, some triumph of mechanism set in motion. The weather, however, continues more or less unpropitious, each promise of permanent sunshine being invariably marred by intervals of cold and rain, the latter an especial nuisance, inasmuch as the authorities do little to improve the subordinate pathways of the park, and people at times have to pick their way, plan in hand, from hall to pavilion, villa to chalet, cottage to hut, saloon to school-house, fountain to kiosque, and bierhalle to restaurant, ankle-deep in mud. The roads, too, on the western side of the palace appropriated to the omnibus and tramway traffic are frequently in a lamentable state.

In the Industrial Palace the additions during the past week have been rather numerous in those particular sections of the building at which I glanced in my last letter. The German Empire, for instance, besides augmenting in a considerable degree the display which it makes in the Rotunda and western nave, has opened a couple of additional long galleries, the arrangements of which are far advanced towards completion. The Royal Berlin porcelain factory, moreover, has put several additional large, finely-painted vases on their pedestals—notably, a fine pair in blue and gold, sparingly picked out with carmine and white, the large, classic-shaped gilt handles of which terminate in graceful pendants. The subjects of the paintings on their sides are the descent of Apollo to the earth and the triumph of Bacchus and Ariadne, evidently copies from Italian masters or adaptations of the antique, as we recognise in the latter subject the conventional classic car drawn by panthers, and escorted by dancing fauns, bacchanals, and bacchantes, holding wine-cups on high and madly flourishing thyrses. A grand central vase with huge handles formed of griffins, the ground colours of which are subdued tints of brown and green relieved with gold mouldings and stars and other simple ornamentation, reproduces on its sides the principal group of Guido's Aurora. There are some pieces of an artistic dessert service, the plates of which are tastefully bordered with leaves and blossoms, and clusters of ripe fruit in their natural colours; while charming groups of children dancing, gambolling, coquetting, and disguised as warriors and Indian sultanas, are gracefully arranged in the centres. Berlin, moreover, displays several groups and numerous single figures of the Dresden type, emblematical of the seasons, or representing nymphs and swains, with guitars and fifes, crooks and garlands, attitudinising or pirouetting, or charming little children, with birds and flowers and baskets of fruit. I notice also some clever copies of the Virgins of Raphael and other great masters, some elegant painted and gilt porcelain caskets, flower-baskets, and tea services.

The Royal Meissen factory has supplemented its exhibition with some graceful vases showing classical groups on a dark blue ground, in imitation of Limoges enamels; also, a dessert service decorated with exquisitely-painted flowers on a dull black ground, and some groups of birds and animals very skilfully modelled and tinted in a bold and artistic style. Pülterich of Munich exhibits some remarkably heavy and florid-looking gilt frames, and Polster of Berlin several that are scarcely inferior, so far as redundancy of ornament is concerned. Wille and Schleicher, both also of Berlin, show several finely-carved marble mantelpieces; and the Gräfflich Schaffgotsch'sche Glass Fabrik, near Schreiberhau, some artistically-modelled and beautifully-engraved table-glass after Venetian models. Ludwig, of Treves, and Künne and Reutrop, of Altona, exhibit a gorgeous assemblage of church plate, ostensoirs, chalices, candlesticks, and crucifixes, together with drinking-cups, bowls, and flagons, in simple silver, silver-gilt, and enamelled. Bruckmann, of Heilbronn, sends some admirable artistic silver plate, perfect alike in design and workmanship, comprising a centrepiece with supports, the subjects of which, designed by Moritz Schwind, are from the German fairy tale of "The Seven Ravens and the True Sister." Not merely are the groups gracefully conceived and the figures modelled with consummate skill, but the various accessories have been carefully studied and rendered with remarkable effect. The metal foliage has all the airiness and flexibility of the natural objects, and the mingling of bright and dull silver with silver-gilt is altogether a triumphant combination.

A few steps farther along the western nave as many as forty-three manufacturers of jewellery at Pforzheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, expose examples of their handicraft side by side in one uniform set of cases. Every kind of object of personal adornment fabricated in the precious metals, from a plain gold ring to a diamond corona, enters into this elaborate display, which is, however, rather more remarkable for the number and variety of the articles exhibited than for the artistic perfection and high value of individual objects. Pforzheim, which, with a population of 20,000 souls, employs no less than 8000 of the number in the jewellery trade, manufactures every year bijouterie to the value of almost a couple of millions sterling, independent of the precious stones which enter into its fabrication, and sends its productions, which include those of the simplest and most highly-finished class, over the entire globe. The choicest objects exposed at the Vienna Exposition are from the ateliers of Gschwindt and Co., who contribute a splendid wreath of brilliants, having large central and pendent pearls of remarkable purity, with other pearls in the form of flower-buds sprouting out from amongst the diamond leaves; also a gorgeous parure comprising bracelet, brooch, and earrings en suite, composed of bouquets of flowers formed of diamonds, emeralds, sapphires, pearls, and rubies, the effect of which is enhanced by their being set in various coloured golds, from the palest lemon tint to the deepest orange. Otto Bussler exhibits a beautiful diadem of pearls and brilliants, arranged in the form of a swan surrounded by bulrushes; and another in which a diamond butterfly is shown hovering among the golden jewelled wheatears, intermingled with field flowers and forget-me-nots in precious stones. Some remarkably handsome lockets, both chased and enamelled, are supplied by N. Flendrich, whose patriotism has prompted him to produce a kind of altar, silver-gilt with white marble base, which, based on simulated rockwork of oxydised silver, shows enamelled portraits of the German Emperor, Prince Bismarck,

and Count Moltke, encircled with laurel wreaths formed of brilliants, and surmounted by the Imperial crown and coronets in diamonds, on three of its sides. Posed on this gorgeous fantastic pedestal is an exquisitely-modelled tiny gilt figure of Germania, in diamond scale-armour, unfurling a standard and brandishing a sword. Another exhibitor meriting notice is Herr Mürrle, whose lockets and bracelets are remarkable for elegance of form and originality of design, and whose collection of brooches, earrings, and crosses, set with diamonds, pearls, emeralds, and rubies, is one of rare beauty.

Immediately behind the silver wedding presents of the reigning King and Queen of Saxony, a fine collection of enamelled objects—comprising caskets, hand-mirror frames, tazzas, vases, candlesticks, bowls, pen-trays, inkstands, hand-bells, and paper-weights—is displayed, together with a grand candelabrum in the Byzantine style, the rich ornamentation of which is enhanced by coloured stones set in the hearts of full-blown architectonic flowers.

The new transverse court which the German Empire has thrown open to the public during the last few days offers nothing very striking from an artistic point of view, if we except some remarkably fine ivory carvings, on a grand scale, of the Last Supper, after Leonardo da Vinci, and the Entry of Christ into Jerusalem. As yet no labels are affixed to these laborious specimens of human patience and skill, so that one is unable to assign the merit of them to either the individual or country to which the honour of their production is due. At the entrance to the gallery are innumerable metal chandeliers, of commonplace design, and manufacture; with examples of marqueterie furniture, the majority of which are more remarkable for redundancy of ornamentation than purity of taste. These are followed by wood-carvings for ordinary nicknacks, such as photographic-portrait and hand-mirror frames, glove-boxes, caskets, book-covers, and groups of animals, with metal inkstands, tazzas, candlesticks, watch-stands, and pen-trays, mere stereotyped repetitions of the articles one sees in the shop windows in every town in Germany. Next come examples of carved and inlaid furniture, including a dining-room suite in oak and walnut, with ebony mouldings—doors, cornices, panels, and even the parquet of the apartment being arranged to match. The furniture, which is of the favourite Renaissance type, though admirable in parts, is too much overlaid with ornament, and is consequently unsatisfactory on the whole—the detail is perfect, but the ensemble leaves much to be desired. Herr Pallenburg, of Cologne, exhibits a finely-carved Renaissance mantelpiece of admirable design, apparently a copy or an adaptation of some existing work; together with several novel looking-glass frames in wood and metal partly gilt, one or two rather original console-tables, with looking-glasses en suite, some striking brackets, and some remarkably skilful variations of those heavy ornate looking-glass frames which belonged to the palmy days of Venice.

Among the mass of so-called artistic furniture exposed in the German section is a tastefully-designed carved oak buffet exhibited by Heinnegger, of Mayence, surmounted by a lifesize bust of the laughing faun, with a couple of dancing bacchantes filling the centre panel; also innumerable carved cabinets, bookcases, writing-tables, and high-backed chairs in ebony, oak, and walnut; one suite, in pure Gothic style, being relieved with silver ornaments and escutcheons. A library suite in ebony, exposed by Niederhöfer, of Edenkoben, is decorated with admirable medallions of Socrates and Plato, Schiller and Goethe, Dante and Shakspeare; but there are a number of carved ebony cabinets, console-tables, and bookcases, in which the creditable workmanship scarcely compensates for the want of originality in the design. Some examples of horn furniture, more ingenious and fantastic than convenient or elegant, are exhibited, in which the legs of the animal form the legs of the chairs, the horns being reserved for the backs and arms. Of course, there are numerous tall porcelain stoves, some reproductions of quaint, mediaeval examples, others in majolica of the modern style, and others graceful and almost classical in form, supported by spirited caryatides and adorned with masks and medallions.

Next come billiard-tables, elaborately carved and inlaid, from Hanover and elsewhere; delicately-carved ivory fans, from Berlin, rivaling the productions of India, China, and Japan; an elaborate writing-table of ornamental form, entirely in morocco leather, from Munich. Following these are lace, silks, and shawls, reps, cashmeres, plaids, checks, and woollen and cotton goods, together with a prominent display of the textile industry of Alsace, comprising chiefly chintzes and hangings, of which the very most has been made; after which come examples of the various raw materials in different stages of perfection—unbleached, bleached, and of brilliant colours. Here, moreover, are blankets, counterpanes, table-covers, carpets, mats, and sacking; velveteens, plush, and imitation sealskins equal to anything that has ever been turned out from British looms; with laines and batistes from the manufactories of Gera and the Voigtland, of the finest textures and the most brilliant and delicate of tints. Then come hats of silk, felt, and straw, from Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, and Alsace; with boots, gloves, military uniforms, and ladies' corsets; followed by raw materials and chemical products.

Many parts of England were visited on Tuesday by storms of hail and thunder.

Mr. Macartney has withdrawn the petition against the return of Captain Corry for Tyrone, in view of a probable early dissolution.

Exaggerated, or, as it is even declared, unfounded reports of disloyal demonstrations at Limerick, during the visit of the Viceroy and Countess Spencer, have received a distinct and emphatic rebuke in a letter from Dublin Castle, addressed to the President of the Limerick Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. Brooke, of Gateford House, Selby, who died last week, distributed upwards of £100,000 to public charities in the last two years of her life. She gave £30,000 to the Leeds General Infirmary, £30,000 to the Lancashire Asylum for Imbeciles, £15,000 to the York County Asylum, and £10,000 to the Leeds Convalescent Hospital.

The annual meeting of the members of the different lodges of Freemasons in the province of Berks and Bucks was held at Newbury, yesterday week, when the Provincial Grand Master, Sir Daniel Gooch, Bart., M.P., presided. The reports which were read showed that Masonry was extending largely throughout the province. The position of the several lodges, in financial and other respects, gave cause of satisfaction.

A large screw-steamer, the Britannia, was launched, on Tuesday, from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Laird Brothers, Birkenhead. The Britannia is intended for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's mail service between Liverpool, the Brazils, and ports on the west coast of South America. She is 3670 tons burden, and 600 nominal horse-power, and has accommodation for 131 first-class passengers, 41 second, and 570 emigrants. Mrs. Charles Turner, wife of Mr. C. Turner, M.P. for South-West Lancashire, the chairman of the Pacific Company, christened the Britannia.





GRAND ENTRANCE TO THE VIENNA EXHIBITION PALACE.



## THE MODOC INDIAN WAR.

(From our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson.)

Head-Quarters of General Gillem, Lake Tulé,  
Siskiyou County, California, April 25.

I have just returned from Colonel Mason's camp at the Lava Beds, where I have made sketches; but as the progress of the war is uncertain, and its end does not seem to be near, I shall leave this place to-morrow for San Francisco, taking advantage of an escort of twenty cavalry going to Yreka to meet General Jefferson C. Davis, appointed successor to General Canby. It is the intention of General Gillem to send out a scouting party from here to-morrow, under Major Thomas, of the Artillery, to cross the Lava Beds, towards the present stronghold of Captain Jack's party, and to see if a road can be found for the mortars, which so much astonished the enemy in the last attack.

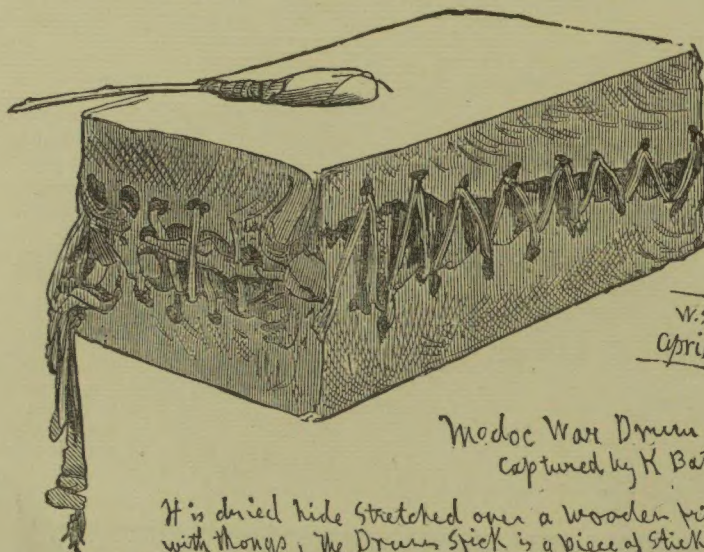
After the murder of General Canby, which has been related, the full military command again devolved on General Gillem. He at once made preparations for an attack, which began on April 15 and lasted three days, when the redoubted stronghold in the Lava Beds was carried. This was principally done by aid of the mortars, or small cohorns, throwing in a vertical fire of shell, a species of projectile the Modocs had never before seen or felt, and which killed and wounded many of them. Without such means it is thought the Lava Beds would have been impregnable, and Captain Jack and his forty-five or fifty men would have required a very large army to accomplish their capture. The Modocs are the bravest tribe in this part of America, and had often been at war with all the other tribes around. They knew the ground; many had breech-loading rifles, and some were good shots, so that parties of the troops, who had to charge over open ground, in certain places, against an unseen enemy, were placed at a great disadvantage. As it was, Captain Jack and those who were left of his tribe managed to escape by some of the many passages in the labyrinth of lava. They are now, while I write, ensconced in the Lava Beds three or four miles south of this camp. It is supposed that fifteen or twenty of them are killed, and many of them are wounded. A number of the chiefs fell, and it is known that the whole body are demoralised. The squaws coming into camp, and risking the chance of losing their lives, proves that the Modoc cause is felt to be desperate.

People at a distance are surprised that about forty-five Indians should keep nearly six hundred regular troops at bay, and there has been a tendency at times to blame both officers and men. On my arrival at General Gillem's head-quarters there was great joy in the camp, because it was believed that an artist of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS could represent the Lava Beds so that the American public would understand what they were like, and would be able, seeing the real strength of the Modoc stronghold, to comprehend the difficulties to be encountered in its attack. Pictures have come out in the New York illustrated papers, but they are very unlike the reality of the Lava Beds. These illustrations may be said to be evolved out of the inner consciousness of artists who have not been on the spot, and who had no material to work from, for I was told on my arrival that there was no correspondent of an illustrated paper with the expedition. My sketches have all been submitted to General Gillem, and to the officers on the field of action. They may be relied upon as authentic. The illustration of "The Modocs in the Lava Beds" will give an idea of conditions under which the war has been conducted. It represents one of those cracks in the lava forming a passage or trench, upon the outer edge of which the Modocs have formed rifle-pits or coverts from which to fire. These rents in the lava are so wide in places that there are hollows where they could keep their women and children and be in perfect safety from musketry fire. Shells would have to drop into one of these cracks before they could do any damage, and even then a quick jump round a corner would put the person out of danger. On the top of any projecting point the Modocs placed a couple or more stones, which had from the distance the appearance of men, thus distracting their enemies and causing them to fire at scarecrows instead of the real Indians. On a high peak the "medicine" flag, or war standard, was placed, which, among the Indians, is supposed to represent supernatural power working against their foes. Notwithstanding this, after three days' fighting, Captain Jack and his followers had to decamp, and three "medicine" flags were found in the abandoned position. The Modocs seem to think that it is unfair to use guns which explode twice, this being their phrase for describing the shells from the mortars. They also call it "firing cans of powder" at them. To be assailed with shells was quite a new sensation to these Indians. It is related that one of the first shells which was fired (the fuse had been long) was seized by one of the Modocs, who believed it to be a harmless article. He rushed with it in his hands to show it to some of his fellows, and was about to bite the fuse with his teeth, when it exploded, carrying off both his arms and tearing through the middle of his body, doing considerable damage to some of his friends at the same time. Still, though engaged for three days, with such odds against them, the losses of the Modocs were trifling; but the explanation is easy when one sees the conditions under which they fought. General Gillem has had too few troops under his command to deal with such a fortress as the Lava Beds. He was unable to hem the Modocs in, and on the third day they escaped, and will require a new set of tactics to reach them in their new position.

The famous Lava Beds have now been more closely examined. From a distance the mass of lava seems so smooth that one would suppose there was no difficulty in walking or riding over it. The military commanders had no information, and did not appreciate the task that lay before them; so they were driven back on the first attack, with a loss of ten killed and thirty wounded. Having begun to understand, to a certain extent, the strength of the place, they altered their tactics in the last attack, and, instead of coming at once over the open ground, made their advances more like the approaches to a fortified position. Blocks of lava are plentiful, and the soldiers built up rifle-pits and parapets with these blocks, making themselves as secure as the Modocs were. At the same time, they advanced wherever they saw a good point, fortifying themselves at each step. Each night they were able to gain ground, and they were just on the point of hemming in the Modocs, on the third day, when the foe decamped. You may picture to yourself those marvellous rocks you see in a pantomime at a London theatre,

with ridges and walls of stone placed in every direction; but, instead of fairies in glittering costumes, with magic wands in their hands, imagine a lot of dark and dirty Indians, with rifles, and you will have a general idea of the Lava Beds. The Lava Beds seem to have originally lain in ridges of a very irregular form. Some were narrow, others were wide, and they left small valleys, generally running north and south, or in the line the lava must have poured down to the lake. At some period there must have been earthquakes, or convulsions underneath the lava, which have rent it all over. These rents now remain, like regularly made trenches, affording secure cover to any mass of men trying to defend them. Most of the rents are along the edge of the ridges, where the masses of lava have fallen out during the shocks, leaving all round the most perfect battlements of solid rock. Captain Jack's stronghold is one of the most perfect naturally-formed fortresses it is possible to conceive, and, unless with overpowering numbers and considerable allowance of time, it could not be taken. As it was, less than fifty Modocs held at bay about 600 regular soldiers, and it is believed that had it not been for the mortars they would have kept the place. In the first hollow on the west of Captain Jack's cave, the long ridge of rock on the right has been rent in two along its whole length, and the Modocs could pass along it under perfect cover, with embrasures or holes from which they could fire with perfect safety. In these rents are small niches and caves where the Indians could live and sleep in security. In this hollow were the "wickie-ups," or wigwams of twigs and mats, where the women and children lived. In the foreground you can see where the rock has separated and fallen over, leaving a passage along which the Modocs could pass, as in a regularly made trench.

Captain Jack's cave, which I visited the day before yesterday, is nearly in the centre of the Lava Beds, and at the highest part of them. It has the appearance of having been a crater. There are many round-shaped hollows in this central part, but none of them afford shelter like this one. Towards the south it extends about fifteen or twenty feet. A mass of stones has fallen down, and they form the rough stair which leads to what was the Modoc chief's head-quarters. There are masses of rock all round the inside, and bones and hides, with pieces of meat and fish, in a "high" condition, are littered about. In the centre is the fire. The sage-bush grows large and plentiful, and its stems supply an ample amount of fuel. Around this the men, women, and children gather, and keep



Modoc War Drum  
Captured by K Battery Artillery

It is dried hide stretched over a wooden frame, and tightened with thongs. The Drum Stick is a piece of stick with what seems to have been an old stocking tied on the end. This drum was beat all during the fighting at Capt. Jack's stronghold.

close to it; for the Indian says, "White man make large fire, and sit far back; Indian make small fire, and sit near." In fact, they lie right over a smouldering log, and the old women become sore in the eyes from this custom. They get a supply of meat, or when they kill an animal they hang the meat up in stripes, either in their caves or in the "wickie-ups," and will keep it for months before using it. Their mode of cookery is to place these pieces of meat on the ashes of their fire. I saw one old Modoc woman in camp, with a large, nasty-looking piece of black stuff, holding it by one end while the other was being cooked. She ate the cooked portion, holding it still in her hand in the same way. Crickets and grasshoppers are a favourite article of diet with some of these Indians, and they use a good many roots. The wokus, or seed of a kind of water-lily, is also used largely by them.

The condition of these caves indicates that the Modocs do not attempt anything like improvement. If a large stone is in the way, these noble savages do not try to remove it, but walk round or over it. In Captain Jack's cave, for instance, a great deal of additional space could have been got by clearing out the fallen rocks and rubbish; but, instead of this, the rubbish seems to have been increased by heaps of offal, bones, and dunghill stuff of all sorts. The squaws have now quite adopted the costume of the whites, and one of a pair of ladies' boots was left in the cave. Although both men and women among the Indians have changed their style of dress, they have not altered their religion or social customs. The medicine man is still their priest and doctor. Their faith in the medicine man is quite unshaken: they firmly believe that he can kill or cure; and if a patient dies they often put the doctor to death as the cause. Captain Jack is said to have shot a medicine man not long ago, because his sister's child, who was ill, died. In justification of this act, Captain Jack said if he had not shot the doctor his sister would have done it herself. A wife can be got among the Modocs by giving a cow to her parents. Polygamy is allowed, and the number of wives depends entirely upon the number of cows a man can spare. Captain Jack has two wives. Many of the whites living in these out-of-the-way regions have taken to themselves wives among the squaws on the same conditions. The usual habitations of the Indians hereabouts is a sort of wigwam called a wickie-up. It is made of twigs and mats, and they sleep on the ground, rolled up in blankets, with a fire of wood in the centre, and festoons of stinking meat hanging around.

The troops are assisted by a band of Warm Spring Indians, who during the fighting are of great service against the Modocs. At present these men are out in the Lava Beds on a reconnaissance; but one Eskanawah, or Bob, was wounded in the

three-days' fighting. He is in the field hospital here, and I inclose his portrait. These Indians are commanded by a man called Donald M'Kay, whose grandfather belonged to the Hudson Bay Company. He ranks as a captain in the army, and his men receive the same pay and rations as the other soldiers while in such service. The Warm Springs hate the Modocs, for they are old enemies.

I continue a few notes of the events from day to day. Since evacuating the original stronghold, Captain Jack and his followers have been visible about three or four miles to the south. There is a ridge of lava at that point forming a bluff; here their fires could be easily made out with the naked eye, and a glass would show their horses grazing, some even of the Modocs themselves could be seen moving about. No change was visible till Thursday, April 24, when a great deal of smoke appeared. I was at the Lava Beds at the time sketching, and one of the picquets suggested that the smoke was only a blind, and that the Modocs were gone. The next day proved that he was right, for no smoke was seen at the old point; but about two miles further south, and on a still higher point of lava, fires could be distinguished, though it was too far away to make out any figures. The Warm Spring Indians made a scouting expedition a few days back. They did not come across any of the Modocs, but they found a lot of blankets and other articles "cached," or hid in some of the rocks; these they burned.

Yreka, April 29.

If I had not arranged to have left General Gillem's camp on Saturday morning it is almost certain that I should have gone out with Major Thomas's scouting party. I shook hands with the officers that morning, for we both started at the same time, they to go the Lava Beds, and I to return to Yreka. From the top of the bluff we could see the men move along through the grass and sage bush; they had gone over a mile or so, and it required a glass to make them out before we left the top of the bluff. It is only this morning that we have heard the sad result of the reconnaissance. The party went over the lava and could see no Modocs. They had a signal man with them, they had rested to take lunch, and were about to signal back that "no Modocs were near," when a volley was fired into the party with a deadly effect. The Modocs had no doubt seen the soldiers and watched every movement, and, as they know every inch of the ground and can move about like snakes, they must have crawled up and got very close before they fired.

Taken at a disadvantage and completely surprised, the officers had some difficulty in rallying the men, and in doing this they were exposed to the fire of the Indians. The result was seventeen killed, five of whom are officers, twelve wounded, and six missing, or thirty-five out of sixty men, which is a heavy percentage, and tells its own tale of the fight.

Major Thomas had been all through the war with the South, and had earned a name for himself. It was hard for the poor fellows to be knocked over here in a skirmish with a set of cut-throat Indians. Colonel or Lieutenant Wright was a most agreeable man. (You know officers have two ranks in the United States—one is the army rank, and the other is the volunteer rank, and courtesy demands the highest title.) I remember him (Colonel Wright) coming in to Lieutenant Greer's tent one night with a letter for his wife, and saying "That will amuse her; it is the best way to put her in good spirits." I wish he could still write his wife an amusing letter! Another officer killed is Lieutenant Cranston, of the 4th U.S. Artillery; his body and some of his men cannot be found. The night before he went out we had a long talk together about Moncrieff's gun-carriage, and he described to me similar inventions which had been made by officers in the U.S. Army. All these friends were new to me, but I am deeply grieved by the death of men who hailed my arrival among them with pleasure, and who treated me kindly. I deplore their fate sincerely, and can only speak of them with that respect which is their due. Dr. Semig, who went as surgeon of the party, breakfasted with me that morning before we parted. He is now reported as twice wounded. This gentleman is an Austrian from Pesth, and we were talking of that old city before we separated.

This is the latest event of the war, adding another victory to those boasted by the Modoc fighting men. The war has been carried on with too small a military force against such advantages as the Indians possess in the Lava Beds; and until more troops are sent nothing definite can be accomplished. I have only paid a flying visit to the scene of the campaign; but I think I have illustrated its main points, and time will not permit me to await the uncertainties of such Indian warfare. I conclude by expressing my thanks to all those whom I have met for their kindness to me while in the rough region of the Lava Beds.

San Francisco, May 2.

I got here last night, making the journey from General Gillem's camp in six days. It is very rough travelling. Today I called on General Schofield, who is in command of all the U.S. troops in California. I let him look over my sketch-book, that he might have an idea of the locality, which is almost new ground, and not well known; I also made him a rough sketch plan of the ground, so that he might understand the Lava Beds, and the position of Major Thomas's scouting party. Engineers and photographers are on their way to the front, but up to the present time I have had the field all to myself for artistic purposes.

A despatch of May 9, one week later than the date of our correspondent's postscript, has just been published. It is stated that fifteen of the Modocs have surrendered; but Captain Jack and twenty more have got off in the direction of Clear Lake. They have captured some horses from a wagon-train, besides the rifles and ammunition they took from Major Thomas's party. It is feared they will make raids on the settlers and do great mischief before they are hunted down. The war may continue all the summer.

The illustrations engraved for this week's Number of our Journal are but a portion of those sent by our Special Artist; the remainder will appear in our next publication. We gave, in the Paper of May 10, with the portrait of General Canby, a full account of the treacherous murder of General Canby and the Rev. Dr. Thomas, at the conference of the Modoc chiefs with the United States Peace Commissioners. This is the subject of an



Illustration prepared by our Artist from his examination of the spot, and from the testimony of persons who witnessed the scene of massacre. One of the "medicine flags," referred to in his present letter, is figured with other objects, and two portraits of Indians, on our front page. The "war drum," represented on this page, is one of the properties of savage warfare, and so is that horrid trophy, the scalp of a fallen foe. As for the portraits, there seems to be a mistake in calling Eskenawah, or Bob, one of the Dallas band of the Cayuse; he is a Warm Spring Indian. The Modoc woman, who has got the name of "Mainstake" because her industry is the chief support of her family, was the wife of Long Jim, one of the murderers of General Canby, as is recorded in our Artist's handwriting on the Sketch engraved.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

DOWAGER COUNTESS OF ABERGAVENNY.

The Right Hon. Caroline, Dowager Countess of Abergavenny, died, on the 19th inst., at her seat, Birling Manor, near Aylesford. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of Ralph Leeke, Esq., of Longford Hall, Shropshire, by his wife, Honoria Frances, only daughter of Walter Hervey-Thursby, Esq.; was married, Sept. 7, 1824, to William, fourth Earl of Abergavenny; and had two sons (the elder is the present Lord Abergavenny) and three daughters.

LORD WILLIAM PAGET.

Lord William Paget, Captain Royal Navy, died, on the 17th inst., at Boulogne, after a long illness. He was born March 1, 1803, the second son of Henry William, first Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., by Caroline Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of George, fourth Earl of Jersey. He entered the Royal Navy in 1813, and served successively in the Mediterranean, on the home station, in the West Indies, and for several years in South America. He was subsequently stationed at Dublin, and then again in the West Indies, whence he returned in 1833, and was not again actively employed. Lord William sat in Parliament (in the Liberal interest) in 1826 for Carnarvon, and from 1841 to 1847 was representative for Andover. He married, Jan. 22, 1827, Frances, only daughter of Lieutenant-General Francis, Baron de Rottenburg, and leaves issue.

SIR G. E. CARTIER, BART.

Sir George Etienne Cartier, Bart., C.B., of the city of Montreal, in Quebec, a leading politician and statesman in Canada, who died on the 21st inst., in Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, was the son of Jacques Cartier, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Canadian militia, by Marguerite, his wife, daughter of Joseph Paradis, Esq., of St. Antoine. He was born Sept. 6, 1814, and was called to the Bar in Canada in 1835. Sir George was Provincial Secretary in January, 1855; Attorney-General of Lower Canada in May, 1836; and member of the Executive Council; was Premier of the Canadian Government from 1858 to 1862; and again Attorney-General from 1864 to 1867. Since then he has been a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; Minister there of Militia and Defence; and (up to last year, when he contested the seat unsuccessfully) member of the House of Commons for Montreal East. Sir G. Cartier, who was a delegate to England respecting the defences of Canada and the acquisition of the north-west territory, was created a Baronet Aug. 24, 1868. He married, June 16, 1846, Hortense, daughter of Edouard Raymond Fabre, Esq., of Montreal, and leaves two daughters.

SIR F. A. KNOX-GORE, BART.

Sir Francis Arthur Knox-Gore, Bart., of Belleek Manor, in the county of Mayo, died in Dublin on the 21st inst. He was born June 23, 1803, the eldest son of James Knox-Gore, Esq. (which latter surname he assumed by Royal license dated April 23, 1813), a member of the last Irish Parliament, by Lady Maria Louisa Gore, his wife, eldest daughter of Arthur, second Earl of Arran. Sir Francis was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. 1824 and M.A. 1830. He was a magistrate for Mayo, of which he was High Sheriff in 1840; was Colonel of the Sligo Militia, and formerly Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of that county. He was created a Baronet Dec. 5, 1868. Sir F. A. Knox-Gore married, Aug. 4, 1829, Sarah, daughter of Charles Nesbitt Knox, Esq., and had seven daughters and two sons, the elder of whom, his successor, now Sir Charles James Knox-Gore, Bart., was born Sept. 20, 1831.

MAJOR-GENERAL STEUART.

Major-General Charles Steuart, C.B., Colonel of the 11th Hussars, died on the 22nd inst., at his town residence, Burlington-gardens, after a long illness. In 1848-9 he served with the 14th Light Dragoons in the Punjab, and received a sabre wound at Chillianwallah. He also took part in the battle of Goojerat. For his services in connection with the pursuit of the enemy across the Jhelum and of the Afghans through the Khyber Pass, he received a medal with two clasps. He commanded a cavalry brigade in the Persian expedition of 1857, obtained a medal, and was made a C.B. In 1858 he commanded, under Sir Hugh Rose, the second brigade of the Central India field force. He was at the siege and capture of Rahutghur, the relief of Saugor, the capture of Gurrakota, the forcing of the Muddenpore Pass, the siege and capture of Jhansi, and the battles of Betwa and Koonch. For the last he had a medal and clasp.

THE BISHOP OF ARGYLL.

The Right Rev. Alexander Ewing, D.C.L., Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, died, on the 22nd inst., at Westmill Rectory, Hertfordshire, aged fifty-nine. The Bishop was the eldest son of John Ewing, Esq., of the county of Aberdeen. Having been ordained in 1838, he held some parochial cures in the Scottish Episcopal Church, and was consecrated to the See of Argyll and the Isles in 1847. He married first, in 1835, a daughter of Major L. Stuart of Pettievaich, in the county of Banff, and was left a widower the following year; and, secondly, in 1862, Lady Alice Louisa Douglas, fourth daughter of George Sholto, nineteenth Earl of Morton.

From £20,000 to £30,000 worth of damage has been caused by a fire at the Butterworth's Cotton-Mill at Ancoats. The building was completely gutted and the stock destroyed.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

R. D. F.—We have no recollection of such an inquiry. If made again, it must be accompanied by a copy of the diagram referred to and of its solution. JE NE SAIS PAS.—We have not space enough to give lessons in the openings. P. T. D.—Not to point out the errors in solutions sent to us. P. LEMKAMP—S. W. E.—E. M.—ALL.—Declined, with thanks. SECOND LIST OF SOLVERS OF PROBLEM No. 1524:—Argus—J. Bowden—R. D. T.—M. P.—G. S. Thornbury—A. Wood—Signa—Barnet—L. S. D.—Fergus—Biceps—H. D. E.—Sindbad—Charley—Vanguard—W. B. G.—Thomas—Wolfgang—G. H. O.—T. W. P.—S. E.—Violet—M. R. C. S.—Jem—Tryagain—Bessy—Maude and Harry—Presis—Ralph—J. W. Varley. THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1525 has been received from W. S. B.—D. D.—R. A.—F. S. A.—Bridget—D. W. Q.—M. A.—T. W. of Canterbury—Ethel—Je ne sais pas—L. L.—H. Frau of Lyons—Felix—A. J. Maas—W. Sandon—Peregrine—A. Z.—M. D.—W. Scammell—Euclid—W. Pace—H. A. and A. H.—Mabel and Ralph—Fox—Hermes—Pan—Li Calsi—C. W. M. D.—Bailasalla—J. Bowden—Magnus—T. T.—Vernon—W. Furnivall—Eos—Sindbad—Henry—East Marden—W. Airey—D. A. Dublin—F. H. of Mons—W. F. Payne—Grandpapa—Wagga Wagga—Omega—R. S.—H. W. D.—Manly—A. F. E.—Charley—E. B. K.—Tay again—Samson—Violet. \* \* \* The greater portion of our answers is unavoidably postponed.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1525.

WHITE. BLACK. 1. B to Q 6th. All forced moves. 2. B to K R 2nd. 3. Kt to Q 2nd. 4. Kt to Q Kt 3rd. 5. Gives mate.

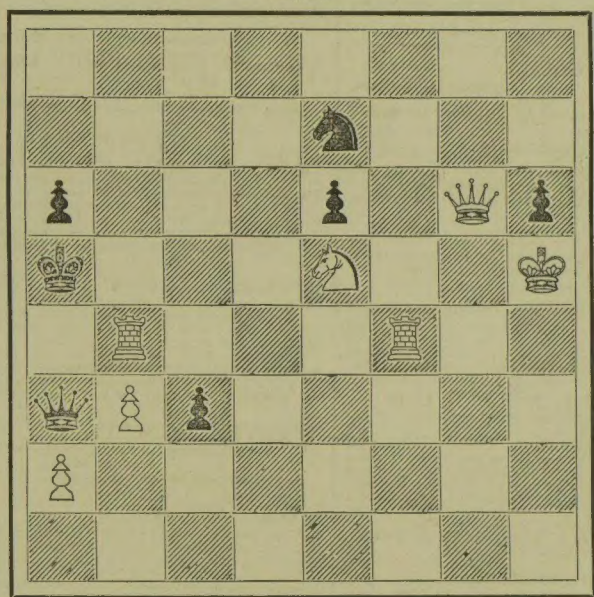
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1526.

WHITE. BLACK. 1. R to Q R 5th B takes R. 3. Q to Q Kt 2nd. Any move. 2. B to Q R sq. P to K B 5th. 4. Q gives mate.

PROBLEM No. 1527.

By Mr. JACOB ELSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in two moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Another Game in the first Match between Messrs. BIRD and WISKER. (Ivory Lopez Attack in the K Kt Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. W.) 1. P to K 4th. P to K 4th. 2. Kt to K B 3rd. Kt to Q B 3rd. 3. B to Q Kt 5th. P to Q R 3rd. 4. B to Q R 4th. Kt to K B 3rd. 5. Q to K 2nd. P to Q Kt 4th. 6. B to Q Kt 3rd. B to K 2nd. 7. P to Q R 4th. R to Q Kt sq. 8. P takes P. P takes P. 9. P to Q 3rd. P to Q 3rd. 10. B to K Kt 5th. Castles. 11. B takes Kt. Apart from his last two moves, White played the opening unobjectionably, and had much the better game. By changing his Bishop for the Knight of his adversary he relieved the latter from the restraint he was under from the ill-chosen position of his King's Bishop. 12. B to Q 5th. B takes B. This was an ill-considered move. 13. B to Q Kt 3rd. Kt to K 2nd. 14. P to K Kt 3rd. Kt to K Kt 3rd. 15. P to Q B 3rd. B to K R 6th. 16. Kt to Q 2nd. P to Q B 3rd. 17. P to K B 3rd. R to Q 2nd. 18. R to Q Kt sq. R to Q R sq. White has now a very constrained and uncomfortable position. 19. Kt to Q sq. K to K R sq. 20. Kt to K B 2nd. B to K Kt 4th. 21. B takes B. B to K 3rd. 22. Castles. Q takes B. 23. R to Q R sq. P to K B 4th. P to Q 4th. An excellent and decisive move. Whether Black exchange Queens or not, his game is irrefragable. 37. P takes Q. Q takes Q. 38. R takes R. R takes R. 39. R takes R. Kt takes R. 40. R takes R. Kt takes R. 41. P to Q Kt 4th. K to Kt sq. 42. K to Kt 3rd. K to B 2nd. 43. K takes P. K to B 3rd. 44. K to Kt 4th. P to Kt 3rd. 45. P to K R 4th. K to B 2nd. 46. K to Kt 5th. K to Kt 2nd. 47. P to K B 5th. K to B 2nd. 48. P to K B 4th. P takes P. 49. Kt takes P. Kt to Kt sq. 50. Kt to Q 4th. Kt to K 2nd. 51. P to K B 5th. Resigns.

CHESS IN GLASGOW.

Game between Messrs. ZUKERTORT and GRANT, the former playing several other games at the same time.—(King's Bishop's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Z.) BLACK (Mr. G.) 1. P to K 4th. P to K 4th. 2. B to Q B 4th. Kt to Q B 3rd. 3. P to K B 4th. B to Q B 4th. 4. Kt to K B 3rd. P to Q 3rd. 5. Kt to Q B 3rd. B to K Kt 5th. 6. Kt to Q R 4th. P takes P. 7. P to Q 3rd. Q to K B 3rd. 8. Kt takes B. P takes Kt. 9. P to Q B 3rd. Castles. 10. Q to Q R 4th. B takes Kt. 11. P takes B. Kt to K 4th. Was this an oversight, or was the P's Pawn designedly sacrificed? 12. Q takes Q R P. Kt takes B. 13. Q to Q R 5th (ch). K to Q 2nd. 14. Q to Q R 4th (ch). K to B sq. 15. Q takes Kt. Kt to K 2nd. 16. K to K 2nd. Q to Q 3rd. 17. P to Q R 4th. Q to K Kt 4th. 18. P to Q R 5th. Q to Q R 3rd. 19. Q takes Q. P takes Q. 20. B to Q 2nd. K R to K sq. 21. B to K sq. P to K B 4th. 22. B to K B 2nd. P to Q B 5th. 23. P to Q 4th. P takes K P. 24. P takes P. P to K R 4th. Mr. Grant makes ample amends for previous shortcomings by the capital style in which he conducts the game from this point. 25. Q R to Q 2nd. P to K Kt 5th. 26. K to Q 2nd. Kt to Q B 3rd. 27. K R to K B sq. P to K B 6th. 28. B to R 4th. R to Q 2nd. 29. K to B 2nd. K to K 3rd. 30. P to K 5th. R to K 3rd. 31. R to K 4th. R to Q 4th. 32. B to K B 6th. Kt to Q Kt sq. 33. R to K B 4th. R takes Q R P. 34. P to K R 3rd. Kt to Q 2nd. 35. P takes P. P takes P. 36. R takes K Kt P. Kt takes B. 37. R to K Kt 6th. A fatal lapse. Black now gains a clear Piece. 38. R takes R. Kt to Q 4th. 39. K to Q 2nd. Kt to K 6th (ch). 40. K to K sq. Kt takes R (ch). 41. K to B 2nd. R to Q R 5th (ch). 42. P to Q 5th. Kt to Q 7th. 43. K to K 3rd. R to K B 8th (ch). R to K 5th (ch). Well played. 44. K takes Kt. P to K B 7th, and White resigns.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil of Money Wigram, Esq., late of Moor Place, Much Hadham, Herts, was proved, on the 15th inst., by Money Wigram, Charles Hampden Wigram, and Clifford Wigram, the sons, and Robert James Wigram, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator leaves to his widow an immediate legacy of £2000, and all his plate, household furniture, and effects; he also leaves her £2000 per annum and his residence, Moor Place, for life; on her dying, or ceasing to reside at Moor Place, it is to be sold, but testator's son Money is to have the first option of purchasing it. Subject to legacies to his executor, Mr. R. J. Wigram and to his domestic servants, the residue of testator's property is divided among his children.

The will and codicil of Lieut.-Colonel Edward Fitzgerald, of Auckland House, Clifton Down, Clifton, were proved in London, on the 17th inst., by Charles Hopkinson and George Thomas Woodroffe, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £80,000.

The will, with two codicils, of Henry Blosse Lynch, of Partry, Balliory, in the county of Mayo, and of No. 6, Rue Royale, St. Honoré, Paris, formerly captain in the East India Company's naval service, was proved, at the principal registry, on the 9th inst., by Mrs. Caroline Ann Lynch, the relict, the sole executrix, under £45,000.

The will, with two codicils, of Thomas Bell Adams, Esq., of St. Chad's, Brighton, was proved, on the 6th inst., by Mrs. Ruth Adams, the relict, Thomas Austin Adams, the son, and Alfred Augustus Brown, the executors, under £30,000.

The will and six codicils of Mr. Robert Tasker, formerly of Upper Clatford, Hants, but late of Newbury, Berks, were proved, on the 17th inst., by Henry Albert Loscombe and William Tasker, the nephew, the executors, under £25,000. The testator bequeaths the money advanced by him at different times to divers chapels to such chapels, and he leaves to the Home Missionary Society £20; to the Andover British School, £50; and to the Primitive Methodist Missionary Society, £30.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JUNE.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The MOON is near Jupiter during the night hours of the 1st, till they set, a little after midnight. The Moon is near and to the left of Mars during the evening of the 6th; on the morning of the 14th she is near Saturn, on the 21st Venus, on the 26th Mercury, and on the 29th Jupiter. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter on the 3rd	at 19 minutes after 6h. in the morning.
Full Moon " 10th	" 1 " 10 " afternoon.
Last Quarter " 17th	" 32 " 1 " afternoon.
New Moon " 24th	" 12 " 9 " afternoon.

She is most distant from the Earth at noon on the 2nd, and nearest to it on the afternoon of the 14th, and a second time most distant from it on the morning of the 30th.

MERCURY rises a little before the Sun till the 10th, and is an evening star from this time. He sets after the Sun from the 8th. He sets on the 10th at 8h. 27m. p.m., or 15m. after the Sun; and on the last day at 9h. 39m. p.m., or 1h. 21m. after the Sun. He is therefore favourably situated for observation after sunset from the middle of the month. He is a second time in perihelion on the 8th, in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 9th, and in conjunction with the Moon on the 26th.

VENUS is a morning star, rising on the 2nd at 2h. 30m., or 1h. 29m. before the Sun, which interval increases to 1h. 47m. by the 16th; and on the last day she rises at 1h. 31m., or 2h. 18m. before the Sun. She is a second time this year at her greatest brilliancy on the 10th, in conjunction with the Moon on the 21st, and in aphelion on the early morning of the 28th.

MARS is visible throughout the night till he sets, in the early morning hours. He sets on the 2nd at 2h. 8m., or 1h. 42m. before the Sun; on the 12th at 1h. 26m. a.m.; and on the 27th at 0h. 28m. a.m., or 3h. 18m. before sunrise. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 6th, and is stationary among the stars on the 7th. He is due south on the 10th at 8h. 26m. p.m., and on the 20th at 7h. 50m. p.m.

JUPITER sets on the 4th day at 0h. 19m. a.m., on the 8th at midnight, on the 13th at 11h. 42m. p.m., and on the 28th at 10h. 47m. p.m., or 2h. 29m. after the Sun; he is therefore an evening star. He is due south at 5h. 7m. p.m. on the 1st, at 4h. 20m. p.m. on the 15th, and at 3h. 30m. p.m. on the 30th. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 1st and 29th.

SATURN is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 11h. 19m. p.m., on the 10th at 10h. 44m. p.m., on the 20th at 10h. 4m. p.m., and on the last day at 9h. 22m. p.m., or 1h. 4m. after the Sun has set, and is visible from these times throughout the night. He is due south on the 10th in the morning at 3h. 3m.; on the 20th at 2h. 22m. a.m. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 13th.

Two of the largest of the metropolitan volunteer battalions underwent, on Saturday last, their annual official inspection in Hyde Park—the Post Office Rifles, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat Taylor, and the 2nd or South Middlesex Rifles, commanded by Lord Ranelagh. Colonel Shipley, C.B., was the inspecting officer. The London Scottish, London Irish, and several other corps had special parades.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society the silver medallion was unanimously voted to Mr. Philip Dowson for having, on Feb. 12 last, saved two Japanese coolies who were capsized from a barge in Yokohama. The bronze medallion was voted to Mrs. Jessie Marchant, for saving her little girl, who accidentally fell down a well containing 9 ft. of water, at Albany, South Australia. The mother instantly tied a rope to a fence, lowered herself to within a few feet of the water, let go, caught the child, grasped its clothes with her teeth, and then, recovering hold of the rope, held it until rescued. The bronze medallion was also given to Henry G. Wilbin for saving Mary Diver, who fell into 22 ft. of water at the Great Western Docks, Plymouth, on the 25th ult.; to William Crookford, aged seventeen, belonging to her Majesty's ship Kestrel, for trying to save B. J. Brown, who committed suicide by jumping overboard at sea on the 7th ult.; to Daniel R. Farrow, for saving Edward G. Ferridge, who fell into 16 ft. of water in the Royal Harbour, Ramsgate, on the 18th ult.; and to George Brazier for saving, after a severe struggle, a man named Thomas Hyde, who had fallen into the canal at Kidderminster. Testimonials inscribed on vellum and on parchment, conveying the thanks of the society, were presented to Alfred G. Carruthers for saving T. J. Hudswell, whose boat capsized in 18 ft. of water in the Thames, near Reading, on the 14th ult.; to Lieutenant C. Wotton for saving Joshua Rundle, who fell into 15 ft. of water at Devonport, on the 18th ult.; to George Gilmour, aged thirteen, for saving another boy who sank while bathing at Raglan, New Zealand; and to William P. Moxey, for saving Lewis Feakins, who fell into the water at Ramsgate Harbour.



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